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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

REVISION OF THE COMMERCIAL TREATY

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 5712.]

163

March to December 1889.

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March to December 1889.

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Further Correspondence respecting the Revision of the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Turkey.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 5712.]

No. 1.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 7.)

(No. 23. Commercial. Secret.)

Constantinople, March 2, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE succeeded, with considerable difficulty, and under strict secrecy, in obtaining a copy of the new Commercial Treaty which the Sublime Porte proposes to sign with the German Empire, and the provisions of which have recently been negotiated by M. de Radowitz himself with Artin Pasha.

Questioned by me, my German colleague assured me that there was no final decision as yet come to by his Government on several important points, and that M. Gillet, the German Consul-General (who negotiated the Tariff) is shortly expected from Berlin, bringing with him final instructions, and that it is only then, after these reserved points have been disposed of, that it will be possible to sign the Treaty. In fact, his Excellency spoke to me and to some of his other colleagues as if the conclusion of such a Treaty was by no means to be expected so shortly.

From another and tolerably good source I learn that Prince Bismarck has had this draft Treaty laid before him, "à approuver et modifier," which I suppose to mean that M. Gillet may be expected very shortly with final instructions.

At the Porte the matter is kept very secret, quite as much as at the German Embassy, but a sanguine disposition prevails that this Treaty, in its present form, will receive the final sanction of the German Government, as it has that of Turkey, where it is even believed that the Ministers have obtained an Imperial Iradé approving their draft, and the Turkish negotiator hopes that it will be adopted in its present form.

One thing that appears certain is, that once concluded between Germany and the Ottoman Empire, this text will be proposed by the Porte to the other Powers as their last word, and that efforts will be made for its general adoption, accompanied by the new Tariff, which it is expected will shortly be accepted by all the principal Powers.

Under these circumstances, I feel it to be my duty to forward to your Lordship a copy of this proposed Treaty with the same recommendation of secrecy under which I have obtained it myself.

I have given one to Baron de Calice, who was not acquainted with its existence, and I believe it to be unknown to most of my colleagues.

As the time approaches for the resumption of this question, which, I anticipate, will be the most important one here during the present year, and with which our commercial interests are connected to a great extent, it will be necessary for me shortly to apply to your Lordship for fresh instructions.

Our Delegates, Messrs. Fane and Wrench, have had no meetings on this subject with their Ottoman colleagues, neither in 1888 nor since, but Mr. Consul Wrench tells me that Bertram Effendi, one of his Ottoman colleagues, mentioned to him last night that he hoped to resume discussion in a few weeks.

I propose, therefore, giving this Turco-German draft a careful study with our two

Delegates in the meantime, so as to enable me to address some further observations on this most important topic to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Draft Treaty of Commerce between Germany and Turkey.

SA Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, agissant au nom de l'Empire d'Allemagne d'une part, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans d'autre part, étant animés du désir de régler de nouveau et de consolider par un acte spécial les relations d'amitié, de commerce, et de navigation entre les deux pays, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, et

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans,

Lesquels, après s'être donné réciproquement communication de leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont tombés d'accord sur les Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Les sujets et les produits du sol et de l'industrie ainsi que les bâtiments de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront de droit dans le territoire de l'autre l'exercice et la jouissance de tous les avantages, privilèges, et immunités qui sont, ou qui par la suite seraient accordés, ou dont le Gouvernement du pays en question pourrait permettre la jouissance aux sujets, aux produits du sol et de l'industrie et aux bâtiments de toute autre nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties ou leurs ayants cause pourront acheter dans toutes les parties du territoire de l'autre, soit qu'ils veuillent en faire le commerce à l'intérieur, soit qu'ils se proposent de les exporter, tous les articles sans exception provenant du sol ou de l'industrie. La Sublime Porte confirme la renonciation à l'usage des "theskérés" anciennement demandés aux autorités locales pour l'achat des marchandises ou pour leur transport d'un lieu à un autre quand elles étaient achetées.

ARTICLE III.

Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties ne seront soumis sur le territoire de l'autre à aucune taxe, imposition, ou charge générale ou locale de quelque nature que ce soit autres ou plus élevées que celles qui frappent ou qui frapperont les nationaux ou les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE IV.

Aucun article ne pourra être assujetti dans les États de l'une des deux Parties lors de son exportation vers les États de l'autre, à des droits ou des charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou qui pourront être exigés lors de l'exportation du même article vers tout autre pays étranger.

En Turquie, tout article destiné à l'exportation sera transporté libre de toutes espèces de charges à un lieu convenable d'embarquement ou d'exportation par terre; le droit d'exportation n'excédera pas 1 pour cent calculé sur la valeur à l'échelle et sera payable au moment de l'exportation. Tout article qui aura déjà payé le droit d'exportation n'y sera pas soumis une autre fois quand même il aurait changé de mains.

ARTICLE V.

Tout article de fabrication ou de provenance Allemande importé par terre ou par mer dans les États de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, et tout article

de fabrication ou de provenance Ottomane importé par terre ou par mer en Allemagne ne sera soumis dans les États de Sa Majesté Impériale l'Empereur des Ottomans et en Allemagne à des droits autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont où qui pourraient être payables lors de l'importation du même article produit du sol et de l'industrie du pays le plus favorisé.

La Sublime Porte s'engage en outre à ne soumettre les articles de fabrication ou de provenance Allemande importés dans l'Empire Ottoman à des droits excédant ceux indiqués dans le Tarif ci-annexé, et qui fait partie intégrante du présent Traité.

Les articles de toute nature de fabrication ou de provenance Allemande une fois importés en Turquie ne pourront être assujettis ni par les autorités de l'État, ni par les Administrations Municipales ou autres à des droits quelconques d'accise ou de consommation supérieurs à ceux qui grèvent ou qui grèveraient les articles similaires de production nationale. En conséquence, les marchandises importées d'Allemagne ne seront paisibles à leur entrée en Turquie d'aucun droit d'accise ou de consommation sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, si les marchandises de la même nature ne sont ni produites ni fabriquées dans ce dernier pays.

En ce qui concerne les vins, les spiritueux, et les papiers à cigarette, la Sublime Porte se réserve le droit d'augmenter les taxes fixées dans le susdit Tarif en proportion des surtaxes ou taxes nouvelles qui pourraient être imposées à l'avenir aux produits similaires du sol ou de la fabrication de la Turquie.

Le droit d'importation sera payable dans les États de Sa Majesté Impériale l'Empereur des Ottomans au moment du débarquement des marchandises, si elles arrivent par mer, ou au premier Bureau de Douane si elles viennent par terre.

Quant aux importations et exportations par chemin de fer la perception des droits se fera, dans les États de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, conformément aux Règlements spéciaux qui seront édictés par le Gouvernement Ottoman sur la base des dispositions généralement adoptées dans les autres pays en pareille matière.

Le paiement des droits se fera en or, le Medjidié d'or à 100 piastres, ou, en Medjidié d'argent, au taux fixé et publié en temps utile chaque trimestre par Arrêté de l'Administration Centrale Ottomane, suivant la moyenne des cours de la place de Constantinople.

ARTICLE VI.

En ce qui concerne l'importation, l'exportation, le transit, la mise en entrepôt des marchandises, ainsi que les droits à payer, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, et les formalités Douanières de toute espèce, les deux parties s'engagent à se faire participer immédiatement, et sans autre formalité, à tous les privilèges, à tous bénéfices, et à toute réduction des droits, ainsi qu'à toute autre exemption ou concession qu'elles ont accordées, ou qu'elles accordent, à une tierce Puissance.

ARTICLE VII.

Tout article qui peut ou qui pourra être légalement importé de l'étranger dans le territoire de l'une des deux Parties Contractantes, ou qui peut ou qui pourra en être exporté pour l'étranger par les navires nationaux, ou par ceux de la nation la plus favorisée, pourra l'être également par les navires de l'autre partie, sans être soumis à des droits ou charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui seraient exigibles si l'article était importé ou exporté sur des bateaux nationaux ou sur ceux de la nation la plus favorisée. Cette égalité de traitement sera appliquée soit que la marchandise vienne directement du pays de production, soit qu'elle vienne de tout autre pays.

ARTICLE VIII.

Aucun droit quelconque ne sera prélevé sur les marchandises de fabrication ou de provenance Allemande ni sur les marchandises de fabrication ou de provenance étrangère appartenant à des sujets Allemands ou chargées sur des bâtiments Allemands quand ces marchandises passeront par les Détroits des Dardanelles du Bosphore, ou de la Mer Noire, soit qu'elles traversent ces Détroits sur les bâtiments que les ont apporté ou qu'elles soient transbordées sur d'autres bâtiments ou que vendues pour l'exportation elles soient pour un temps limité déposées à terre pour continuer leur voyage à bord d'autres bâtiments.

Dans ce dernier cas, les marchandises devront être entreposées sous les conditions établies dans l'Article XIII.

ARTICLE IX.

Aucun droit de transit ne sera prélevé sur les marchandises Allemandes passant par la Turquie. Les marchandises Ottomanes traversant l'Allemagne ne seront soumises à des droits autres on plus élevés que ceux payables lors du transit des marchandises de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE X.

Seront exempts des droits d'importation dans l'Empire Ottoman après vérification Douanière :—

1. Les cartes d'échantillons, les échantillons en morceaux coupés de la pièce, ou les échantillons représentant la marchandise en bout qui ne peuvent servir à aucun autre usage.

2. Les effets de voyage, les vêtements et le linge des voyageurs servant à leur propre usage.

3. Les effets et objets importés à l'adresse et destinés à l'usage personnel ou de la famille du chef d'un Consulat-Général ou d'un Consulat Allemand établi en Turquie, si ces chefs sont des fonctionnaires de carrière ayant un traitement fixe de leur Gouvernement et en tant que le droit d'importation ne dépasse pas 2,500 piastres or par an.

4. Les effets et objets importés à l'adresse et destinés à l'usage personnel ou de la famille d'un fonctionnaire diplomatique ou Consulaire Allemand quand ces objets et effets sont introduits lors de la première installation de ce fonctionnaire ou de sa famille en Turquie.

5. Tous les envois de marchandises arrivés en Turquie par la voie postale en tant que le poids brut ne dépasse pas 250 grammes et les droits de douane n'excédant pas 150 piastres or par 100 kilog., ainsi que les envois d'imprimés arrivant sous bande postale, jusqu'au poids maximum de 2 kilog.

Il est entendu que par la spécification des exceptions ci-dessus, il n'est porté aucune atteinte à la franchise douanière dont jouissent les chefs des Missions Diplomatiques en vertu du droit international.

ARTICLE XI.

Les objets passibles d'un droit de douane qui sont importés comme échantillons par des marchands, des industriels, et des voyageurs de commerce seront de part et d'autre admis en franchise de droits d'entrée et de sortie à la condition que ces objets soient réexportés sans avoir été vendus et sous réserve de l'accomplissement des formalités de Douane nécessaires pour la réexportation ou la réintégration en entrepôt.

Le délai accordé pour la circulation de ces échantillons sera fixé lors de leur importation et ne pourra être réclamé pour plus d'un an.

La réexportation des échantillons devra être garantie dans les deux pays immédiatement au premier lieu d'entrée soit par dépôt du montant des droits de douane respectifs, soit par cautionnement.

Les échantillons importés dans chaque pays par des voyageurs de commerce de l'autre pays, pourront, après leur admission par l'autorité Douanière du premier lieu d'entrée, et durant le délai accordé pour leur circulation, être expédiés par mer à d'autres endroits de ce même pays sans être soumis à un renouvellement des formalités d'entrée moyennant une déclaration de transport faite à l'autorité Douanière compétente.

ARTICLE XII.

Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de pilotage, d'ancrage, de quai, de phare, de quarantaine ou tout autre destiné à rémunérer des services rendus, quelle qu'en soit la nature ou la dénomination perçu ou à percevoir à ce titre, au profit du Gouvernement, de particuliers, de corporations, ou d'établissements de toute espèce, ne sera imposé aux bâtiments de l'un des deux États dans les ports de l'autre, si ce droit ne frappe pas également et sous les mêmes conditions les bâtiments nationaux ou ceux de la nation la plus favorisée. Cette égalité de traitement s'appliquera réciproquement aux bâtiments des deux pays, quel que soit le lieu de leur départ et celui de leur destination.

ARTICLE XIII.

Dans les principaux ports et dans les villes importantes, autant que l'intérêt du commerce l'exigera, le Gouvernement Ottoman établira des entrepôts où les articles

importés pourront être déposés contre droit de magasinage ne dépassant pas 4 piastres par 100 kilog. bruts ou fractions de 100 kilog. par mois ou fraction de mois, et à défaut d'établissement publics de ce genre, il permettra l'entreposage des marchandises des magasins privés sous la double fermeture de l'autorité Douanière et du détenteur et contre un droit de surveillance conformément aux Règlements Douaniers. Le délai d'entreposage des marchandises n'excédera pas douze mois, pendant lesquels les importateurs auront la faculté de les réexpédier, sans payer un droit d'importation ou d'exportation.

Passé ce délai, les marchandises seront passibles de l'intégralité des droits d'importation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Tout bâtiment considéré comme Ottoman par la loi Ottomane et tout bâtiment considéré comme Allemand par la loi Allemande sera reconnu comme tel par les Parties Contractantes.

Si un bâtiment était considéré comme Allemand d'après la loi Allemande et en même temps comme Ottoman par la loi Ottomane, il sera traité comme appartenant à la nationalité du pays dans les eaux duquel il se trouve.

ARTICLE XV.

Les Firmans exigés des bâtiments marchands Allemands, à leur passage par les Dardanelles et le Bosphore, leur seront toujours délivrés de manière à leur occasionner le moins de retard possible.

ARTICLE XVI.

L'importation et le transit dans l'Empire Ottoman du tabac, sous toutes les formes, et du sel, sont et demeurent prohibés. La Sublime Porte s'engage à n'établir d'autres monopoles pendant la durée du présent Traité que sur les allumettes de toutes formes et de toutes substances, les cartes à jouer, les papiers à cigarette et le pétrole. Les Allemands en Turquie seront soumis, en ce qui concerne le commerce intérieur ou l'exportation de ces articles, aux mêmes régimes et règlements et acquitteront les mêmes droits que les sujets Ottomans les plus favorisés. Aucune taxe ne sera perçue à l'avenir sur le tabac et le sel quand ces articles seront exportés de la Turquie par les Allemands; cependant, les quantités de tabac et de sel qui seront exportés par les Allemands ou par leurs agents devront être déclarées à l'Administration des Douanes, qui conservera comme par le passé son droit de surveillance sur l'exportation de ces produits, sans que pour cela elle puisse prétendre à aucune rétribution, soit à titre d'enregistrement, soit à tout autre titre.

ARTICLE XVII.

L'importation et le transit de la poudre, de la dynamite, et d'autres matières explosibles analogues, des canons, des armes de guerre et munitions militaires dans les États Ottomans sont formellement prohibés.

Le transit, y compris le passage par les Détroits de la poudre, des cartouches et projectiles, chargés ou non chargés de poudre, ainsi que des armes dont l'importation est prohibée, sera autorisée, dans les circonstances ordinaires, dans le cas où l'Ambassade d'Allemagne en fera spécialement la demande.

Ne sont pas comprises dans cette restriction générale les armes dont la spécification est contenue dans le Règlement ci-annexé, qui sera officiellement porté à la connaissance du public.

Le commerce des armes et munitions reste sous la surveillance immédiate et spéciale du Gouvernement Ottoman.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Les capitaines des bâtiments de commerce ayant à bord des marchandises à destination de l'Empire Ottoman seront tenus immédiatement après leur arrivée au port de destination, de déposer à la Douane deux copies exactes de leur manifeste certifiées par eux conformes à l'original. De même, ils doivent avant leur départ d'un port Ottoman, déposer à la Douane une copie du manifeste relatant les marchandises chargées sur leur navire.

Le manifeste original, soit à l'arrivée, soit au départ, sera présenté en même temps que les copies pour être confronté dans les vingt-quatre heures.

Si un navire s'arrête dans un port Ottoman ou louvoie près des côtes pour des

motifs paraissant suspects à la Douane Ottomane, celle-ci pourra exiger la présentation du manifeste et d'autres documents et faire immédiatement toute perquisition qu'elle jugera nécessaire. Le double de l'ordre ou du procès-verbal de perquisition sera expédié le plus tôt possible à l'autorité Consulaire la plus rapprochée, qui y assistera aussi sans que toutefois cette formalité puisse retarder la perquisition.

De même, pour empêcher l'embarquement on le débarquement frauduleux et sans que le fonctionnement légitime du service du bateau puisse en souffrir, la Douane aura le droit de faire occuper par l'installation d'un employé à bord tout navire arrivé dans les eaux Ottomanes, ou d'y faire apposer les scellés ou mettre les cadenas sauf à donner dans le plus bref délai avis à l'autorité Consulaire la plus rapprochée.

Les excédents ou déficits résultant du rapprochement des manifestes avec la cargaison donneront lieu à l'application des amendes prévues par le Règlement Douanier Ottoman.

L'Administration Douanière Ottomane se réserve également le droit de réglementer les mesures qu'elle jugera nécessaires en vue de prévenir les fraudes et la contrebande tant en ce qui concerne l'introduction des marchandises que l'exportation ou le transit par terre ou par mer, par l'entremise des postes, des chemins de fer, ou par tous autres voies et moyens.

ARTICLE XIX.

Toute l'opération de Douane en Turquie, soit à l'arrivée, soit au départ, doit être précédé d'une déclaration spéciale signée par le détenteur de la marchandise ou par son représentant.

La déclaration doit contenir toutes les indications nécessaires pour l'application des droits, ainsi, outre la nature, l'espèce, la qualité, la provenance, et la destination de la marchandise, elle doit énoncer le poids, le nombre, la mesure ou la valeur suivant le cas La Douane peut en outre, en cas de contestation, exiger la présentation de tous les documents qui doivent accompagner l'envoi d'une marchandise tels que factures, correspondances, &c.

Tout refus de faire la déclaration à l'arrivée ou au départ, tout retard apporté à la dite déclaration, toute différence en plus ou en moins entre les marchandises et la déclaration donne lieu à l'application de la pénalité prévue par le Règlement Douanier Ottoman.

ARTICLE XX.

Les marchandises introduites en contrebande seront passibles de confiscation au profit du Trésor sans préjudice des droits de douane perçus dans tous les cas et des autres pénalités légales encourues par le délinquant, pourvu que la fraude soit dûment et légalement prouvée et qu'un procès-verbal du fait de contrebande soit dressé et communiqué sans délai à l'autorité Consulaire du sujet étranger auquel appartiennent les marchandises saisies. Sur la demande de la partie intéressée, l'affaire devra être jugée par le Tribunal de Commerce, ou à défaut d'un tel, par un autre Tribunal. Tant que ce Jugement n'aura pas été rendu, il ne pourra être disposé définitivement des marchandises saisies au profit du fisc Ottoman.

Si la Douane Ottomane a des raisons sérieuses pour présumer l'existence d'articles introduits en contrebande dans les endroits quelconques des districts frontières, elle pourra procéder dans les magasins ou demeures à toute perquisition immédiate qu'elle jugera nécessaire.

Le double de l'ordre de perquisition sera envoyé à l'autorité Consulaire qui pourra y assister anssi sans que cette formalité puisse retarder la perquisition.

Les contestations sur la nature, l'espèce, la classe, l'origine ou la valeur des marchandises seront vidées par voie administrative.

Le Règlement Douanier Ottoman déterminera le mode d'exécution des dispositions ci-dessus.

ARTICLE XXI.

Les articles à destination de la Principauté vassale de Bulgarie qui traversent les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman, n'acquitteront les droits de douane qu'à leur arrivée dans la dite principauté. Il est entendu, cependant, que cette franchise n'aura lieu que si la sortie de ces articles du côté de la Bulgarie est certifiée par une Douane soumise au contrôle direct de la Sublime Porte.

Réciproquement les marchandises d'importation étrangère traversant cette principauté pour se rendre dans les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman ne devront acquitter les susdits droits que dans les conditions prescrites par l'Article.

ARTICLE XXII.

Le présent Traité sera exécutoire dans les possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan situées en Europe, en Asie, et en Afrique, y compris l'Égypte et la Principauté vassale de Bulgarie.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Les stipulations du présent Traité s'appliquent à l'Empire d'Allemagne ainsi qu'à tout le territoire qui est ou qui sera compris dans l'Union Douanière Allemande.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Toutes les stipulations du Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce du 22 Mars, 1761 (v.s.), autant qu'elles ne se trouvent pas en contradiction avec la présente Convention, ne sont pas atteintes par cette dernière et sont étendues sous les mêmes conditions à l'Empire d'Allemagne jusqu'à ce qu'une entente ultérieure puisse être établie d'un commun accord relativement aux modifications qu'on jugerait utile d'y apporter.

ARTICLE XXV.

Le présent Traité avec le Tarif y annexé sera substitué au Traité entre les États du Zollverein Allemand et la Sublime Porte du 20 Mars, 1862, et au Traité entre les villes Hanséatiques et la Sublime Porte du 27 Septembre, 1862. Il entrera en vigueur le . . . . . et restera exécutoire pendant vingt et un ans, c'est-à-dire jusqu'au . . . . . , date à laquelle il prendra fin sans qu'il y ait lieu à une dénonciation préalable, à la condition toutefois qu'au bout de la septième et de la quatorzième année chacune des deux Parties ait le droit de proposer les modifications suggérées par l'expérience.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Constantinople dans l'espace de six semaines ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

No. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 27. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, March 11, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch No. 23, Commercial, of the 2nd instant, and to state that I shall be glad to receive your observations on the Treaty, a draft of which accompanies that despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 3.

Memorandum by Mr. Kennedy.

THE Porte, by notice given the 1st October, 1882, terminated in October 1883 the Commercial Treaty of 1861 between Great Britain and Turkey. When it expired, commercial relations reverted to most-favoured-nation arrangements under the Capitulations. British goods, therefore, paid customs duties at the uniform rate of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Lord Granville decided that, in the interests of British trade, a British Delegate should settle with Delegates named by the Porte a new Tariff for British imports into Turkey; and his Lordship entrusted this duty to Mr. Wrench, Her Majesty's Consul at Constantinople, who has much experience in Eastern commercial questions. In August 1883 Lord Granville appointed me and Mr. Wrench to communicate with Chambers of Commerce, and persons interested, on details of trade with Turkey. As the result of these communications, Mr. Wrench discussed and agreed upon a new Tariff. Lord

Granville, in a despatch dated the 22nd June, 1885, authorized him to terminate those negotiations at Sir William White's discretion. The following general conditions were laid down in an Instruction to his Excellency :—

"The following conditions should be borne in mind in arriving at this settlement: (1) special provision should be made to secure complete most-favoured-nation treatment for British trade and navigation in regard to all concessions made by Turkey to other Powers; (2) the right should be reserved to reopen questions affecting British trade if the decisions come to in negotiations with other Powers with respect to goods in which they are interested, renders it, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, advisable to bring forward again any such questions; (3) as the new Tariff must effect large alterations in mercantile arrangements generally, due notice (say from three to six months) should be given of the date when it will come into operation; lastly, it would be well for you to endeavour to arrive at an understanding with the foreign Representatives most concerned as to an arrangement with the Porte relative to the question raised in your despatch No. 67, Commercial, of the 18th ultimo, as to the rate at which the silver medjidié currency shall be received in payment of customs dues."

Tariff matters as regards this country directly being thus disposed of, Sir William White was informed at the same time (the 22nd June, 1885) that it would be premature to enter upon details of a new Treaty until the proposed new Tariff had been "finally completed by all the Powers, or, at least, by those chiefly concerned."

Things have remained virtually in this position since that date.

Negotiations between the Porte and Germany, on which further progress depended, were taken up in January 1886. Sir William White thought it expedient to co-operate in the German negotiations, and Lord Salisbury thereupon confirmed the previous appointment of Mr. Wrench, and also appointed Mr. Fane, the Secretary of Embassy, to be the British Delegates for these negotiations. In November 1887, Sir William White sent home the draft of a new Treaty with Turkey which had been prepared by Mr. Fane and Mr. Wrench. This document was considered here, and certain amendments were thought necessary. It was thus still in the shape of an incohate draft, and was sent back again to Sir William White, for his information and such observations as he might have to offer, on the 18th April, 1888, and here, as far as the Foreign Office is concerned, this negotiation has rested.

The new duties are by weight, not value, and it is not possible to say now what the precise increase in the rate of duty to which Lord Granville felt obliged to agree will in practice amount when the new Tariff, which is undergoing modification in negotiations with other Powers, comes into force.

The advantage of our taking the lead in the negotiation was that we obtained a classification of goods to serve our trade interests, which is an important matter, whereas, when this classification has been settled between foreign nations, it always works very prejudicially to these interests.

C. M. K.

May 11, 1889.

No. 4.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 3, 2·30 P.M.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, June* 3, 1889, 1·16 P.M.

REFERRING to your letter of the 1st June last, Commercial Treaty of 1861 between France and Turkey, in no case would have lapsed on the 29th April this year. It was arranged that twenty-eight years of duration should date from the 1st March, 1862; consequently, Treaty is in force till the 13th March, 1890.

No. 5.

Mr. Egerton to Foreign Office.—(*Received June* 4.)

MR. EGERTON presents his compliments to Sir James Fergusson, and in answer to his inquiry, dated the 1st June, as to whether the Commercial Treaty of the 29th April, 1861, between France and Turkey had lapsed, has the honour to inform him that in the opinion of M. Spuller, as expressed in an answer given by him in the

Chamber, a copy of which Mr. Egerton incloses herewith, the French and Turkish Commercial Treaty does not lapse till the 13th March, 1890, that is to say, twenty-eight years after the Treaty was put in force, for at the request of the Ottoman authorities this was put off till the 13th March, 1862, as appears from a Decree published in the French "Moniteur" of the 25th September, 1861.

British Embassy, Paris, June 3, 1889.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Extract from the "Journal Officiel" of March 3, 1889.

M. Adolphe Turrel.—Messieurs, j'ai demandé la parole pour poser à M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères une question sur un point qui intéresse au plus haut degré tout le pays viticole ; il s'agit du Traité Turc.

Messieurs, le Traité de Commerce qui nous lie avec la Turquie a été signé le 29 Avril, 1861. Son Article 17 est ainsi conçu :—

"Le présent Traité sera valable pour vingt-huit ans ; toutefois, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes se réserve la faculté de proposer, au bout de la septième, de la quartorzième, et de la vingt et unième années, les modifications que l'expérience aura suggérées."

Et plus loin dans le même Article :—

"Le nouveau Tarif établi restera en vigueur pendant sept ans à partir du 1er Octobre, 1861.

"Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura le droit, un an avant l'expiration de ce terme, d'en demander la révision. Mais si, à cette époque, ni l'une ni l'autre n'use de cette faculté, le Tarif continuera d'avoir force de loi pour sept autres années à dater du jour où la première période aura été accomplie, et il en sera de même à la fin de chaque période successive de sept années."

Messieurs, ceux d'entre vous qui ont bien voulu écouter la lecture de cet Article peuvent se convaincre que si l'on s'en remettait au texte même et à la lecture du Traité, les Tarifs Douaniers qui nous lient actuellement avec la Turquie devraient prendre fin vingt-huit ans après le 1er Octobre, 1861, c'est-à-dire le 1er Octobre, 1889. Mais une note insérée à la partie non officielle du "Moniteur Universel" de l'époque, à la date du 25 Septembre, 1861, exposait. . . . (Bruit.)

Messieurs, je comprends que cette question ne passionne pas la Chambre, mais elle est du plus grand intérêt. (Parlez !) Voici, en effet, ce que je trouve dans le "Moniteur Universel" du 25 Septembre, 1861 :—

"Les négociations ouvertes entre la Porte et les diverses Puissances, pour la conclusion des Traités de Commerce conformes à ceux qu'elle a récemment signés avec la France, l'Angleterre, et le Royaume d'Italie, n'étant pas terminées, le Gouvernement Ottoman a demandé que l'application de ces dernières Conventions, qui avait d'abord été fixée au 1er Octobre prochain, fût reportée au 13 Mars, 1862. Cette proposition qui a pour objet de prévenir les perturbations que jetterait dans le service des Douanes Turques, ainsi que dans les transactions commerciales, la diversité qui succéderait tout à coup à l'uniformité qu'ont présentée jusqu'ici le régime conventionnel et le système économique de la Turquie, a été accueilli par le Gouvernement de l'Empereur. (Bruit de conversations.)

M. le Président.—Messieurs, veuillez faire silence. Cette question mérite l'attention de la Chambre.

M. Adolphe Turrel.—"Il a donc été convenu, à la suite d'un accord entre la France et la Porte, que la mise en vigueur du Traité de Commerce signé à Constantinople le 29 Avril dernier, et du nouveau Tarif des Douanes Turques, qui devait être appliqué simultanément, serait reportée dans les pays respectifs au 13 Mars, 1862." (Bruit de conversations et interruptions sur divers bancs à Gauche.)

Je demande la permission de faire remarquer à ce côté de la Chambre (la Gauche) que la question qui s'agite à cette tribune touche aux intérêts les plus graves de la région du midi de la France, et que ce ne sera pas au moment où il s'agira de faire des Traités de Commerce qu'il faudra dénoncer ceux qui existent. (Le bruit continue.)

Sur quelques bancs.—Parlez ! parlez !

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M. le Président.—Messieurs, veuillez, encore une fois, garder le silence.

M. Adolphe Turrel.—La première question que je veux poser à M le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères est celle-ci: Quelle est la date exacte de l'expiration du Traité? C'est-à-dire, à quel moment prendront fin les Tarifs Douaniers qui nous lient avec la Turquie? Est-ce le 29 Avril, 1889? Est-ce le 1er Octobre, 1889, ou bien, d'après le texte de la note que j'ai lue au "Moniteur Universel," le 13 Mars, 1890?

J'ai encore à adresser à M. le Ministre une question subsidiaire, qui est celle-ci. (Bruit persistant.)

M. le Président.—Messieurs, il est impossible que la discussion se continue dans ces conditions. Si la Chambre ne veut pas faire silence, l'orateur descendra de la tribune. (Le silence se rétablit.)

M. Adolphe Turrel.—Je termine, Messieurs. Je veux en outre, Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, vous demander, comme le texte du Traité qui nous lie avec la Turquie ne fait pas mention, ainsi que cela a eu lieu pour plusieurs autres Traités, du point de savoir si ce Traité ne devait finir que tout autant qu'il aurait été dénoncé un an à l'avance, je viens vous demander s'il faut appliquer au Traité de 1861 les règles mentionnées explicitement dans d'autres Traités, à savoir, comme je viens de le dire, que le Traité ne prendra fin que tout autant qu'il aura été dénoncé un an à l'avance, ou si, au contraire, vous estimez qu'il prendra fin de plein droit l'année prochaine, à la date que vous indiquerez tout à l'heure, sans que cette dénonciation en soit nécessaire.

Dans le cas où la première solution serait admise, je demanderai à M. le Ministre quelles sont les intentions du Gouvernement sur la dénonciation du Traité Turc. (Mouvements divers.)

M. le Président.—La parole est à M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

M. Eugène Spuller (Ministre des Affaires Étrangères). Messieurs, notre honorable collègue M. Turrel m'a posé deux questions auxquelles je vais apporter deux réponses qui seront également, je l'espère, brèves et précises.

Première question: Quelle est la date précise à laquelle le Traité Turc prendra fin?

Dans l'opinion du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, ce Traité prendra fin le 13 Mars, 1890, c'est-à-dire, après l'expiration de la période de vingt-huit ans pendant laquelle il doit durer, et ce, aux termes de la note qui a été publiée dans le "Moniteur Universel" du 25 Septembre, 1861.

Deuxième question: Le Traité a-t-il besoin d'être dénoncé? Non. Il résulte, en effet, de l'Article XVII du Traité passé avec la Porte, dont M. Turrel vous a donné lecture, que ce Traité est valable pour vingt-huit ans, qu'il n'est soumis à aucune clause de tacite reconduction et qu'il n'a pas besoin, pour prendre fin, d'être dénoncé. (Très bien! très bien! à Gauche et au Centre.)

M. le Président.—La parole est à M. Turrel.

M. Adolphe Turrel.—Je remercie très sincèrement M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de la réponse qu'il m'a faite. J'en prends acte et me déclare absolument satisfait.

M. le Président.—L'incident est clos.

No. 6.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 50. Commercial.) *Foreign Office, June* 5, 1889.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying extract from the French "Journal Officiel," as marked in the margin,* regarding the duration of the Commercial Treaty of 1891 between France and Turkey.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Inclosure in No. 5.

No. 7.

Memorandum by Mr. Fane respecting the Portuguese Treaty of Commerce with Turkey of 1868.*

AS regards the Tariff, the High Contracting Parties (under Article XVII) reserved the task of fixing by agreement a Tariff, with option of revising it at the end of every seventh year, of Custom-house duties (equivalent to 8 per cent. *ad valorem*), to be levied upon the respective produce of the two countries.

I am nearly certain, however, that this task was never entered upon, for neither country has a Representative at the Court of the other, and the interests concerned were not important enough to make it worth while to appoint special Commissioners for the purpose. The course followed, I feel no doubt, has always been for the merchants of the two countries to avail themselves of the Declaration appended to the Treaty, and by which it is provided that until a Tariff be agreed upon, all products of either country shall enjoy the treatment accorded by the other to the analogous products of the most favoured nation.

Your Excellency probably would prefer asking no questions at the present moment of the Porte respecting Commercial Treaties, and the best plan, in order to make sure about the point in question, would be that Mr. Petre should be requested to look into the collection of Portuguese Tariffs at Lisbon and to report whether there exists one made at any time by that Government with Turkey.

The Treaty does not expire until 1896, but if, as I suppose, the Portuguese Gouvernment has made no Tariff with the Porte, that fact is of less consequence than may be thought, for it would be too late now for Portugal to claim the drawing up of a Tariff, seeing that the last seven years period was entered upon some months ago, and that Portugal therefore can only claim (under the Declaration) most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the rate of customs duties, which of course is the principal point in the question of the revision of the Treaties.

Still, it is of considerable importance for the Porte that it should obtain from Portugal the renunciation of the period (of nearly seven years), which has still to run before her Treaty comes to an end, and this I think it will be easy for the Porte to arrange. My reason for so thinking is that Portugal is almost the only Power which has no Treaty nor Capitulations with Turkey of a perpetual nature. Once her Treaty of 1868 is lapsed, she can only fall back on her Treaty of 1843, which (curiously enough), was the first Treaty of any sort contracted between her and the Porte, and her Treaty of 1843, which will come into force again under the 1st Article of her Treaty of 1868 (in exactly the same way as all our own prior Treaties came back into full vigour on the expiration of our Treaty of 1861), was made only for ten years, with the provision, however, that it was to continue in vigour after that period until (which has never been done), either of the Parties denounced it by giving twelve months' notice.

Thus, after twelve months from the 23rd February, 1896, Portugal will find herself without any Treaty, unless she accepts the conditions which the Porte may now offer to her in return for the renunciation by her of the remainder of the term of her Treaty of 1868. It is therefore to be supposed that the Portuguese Government will easily be brought to consent to cancel the existing Treaty of 1868, on condition of being admitted to participate in the new Commercial Treaties which the Porte may conclude with other Powers.

(Signed) E. FANE.

Therapia, July 7, 1889.

No. 8.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 60. Commercial.) *Foreign Office, July* 10, 1889, 2·20 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

GERMAN Ambassador yesterday informed me that the clause with respect to the application of the German Treaty to the whole Turkish Empire had been agreed upon between Germany and the Porte.

He read it to me, and, as far as I could judge, it simply provided against smuggling

* For this Treaty, see Appendix.

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from the Provinces which were not under the Treaty to those which were under it. Bulgaria and Egypt were not mentioned by name.

No. 9.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 12.)

(No. 69. Commercial.) *Therapia, July* 8, 1889.

My Lord,

THE Sublime Porte is evidently of opinion that some negotiations with Portugal will be required by Turkey either to terminate or to modify the stipulations of the Commercial Treaty signed between the two countries at Paris on the 23rd February, 1868, for twenty-eight years ("State Papers," vol. lviii, p. 567), and which, therefore, would not expire in the ordinary course until 1896.

It was proposed to send to Lisbon for that purpose the Imperial Minister at Madrid or the one at Brussels, but to my inquiries at the Foreign Ministry a few days ago, I was told that no decision had been come to on this subject as yet.

Turkey has no Diplomatic Representative at Lisbon, and Portugal has no one residing here in any such capacity; but I imagine that Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon would be able to ascertain more on this subject than I am able to do here, and it is one particularly interesting to us at this moment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 10.

Count Leyden to Mr. Barrington.

German Embassy, 9, *Carlton House Terrace, July* 12, 1889.

(Confidential.)

My dear Barrington,

LORD SALISBURY asked Count Hatzfeldt the other day to forward to him, personally, copies of the draft of Articles IX and XXII of our Commercial Treaty with Turkey; I am therefore requested to send you the inclosed copies, for his Lordship's private information.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) C. LEYDEN.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Articles IX and XXII of Commercial Treaty between Germany and Turkey.

ARTICLE IX.

AUCUN droit de transit ne sera prélevé sur les marchandises Allemandes passant par la Turquie.

Est aussi assimilée au régime de transit toute marchandise passant par une partie quelconque de la Turquie et destinée à un endroit où elle ne pourrait être introduite sans payer un droit d'entrée.

Quant aux marchandises à destination d'Égypte, ou venant d'Égypte, le régime actuel est maintenu. Il est donc entendu qu'une fois que ces marchandises auront acquitté le droit d'entrée, elles ne seront en aucun cas astreintes à un second payement de droits.

ARTICLE XXII.

Le présent Traité et le Tarif qui en fait partie seront exécutoires dans toutes les possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, situées en Europe, en Asie, et en Afrique.

Toutefois, au cas où la Sublime Porte différerait leur mise en vigueur dans une partie spéciale de l'Empire, les dispositions du Traité du 8 (20) Mars, 1862, continueront à y rester en vigueur et, dans ce cas, le Gouvernement Impérial aurait le droit de percevoir, s'il y a lieu, la différence entre les droits de douane perçus sur

les marchandises Allemandes importées dans cette partie de l'Empire et ceux à percevoir d'après le nouveau Tarif, si ces mêmes marchandises étaient plus tard introduites dans les parties de l'Empire où le Traité et le Tarif nouveau auraient été en application.

No. 11.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 61. Commercial. Secret.) *Foreign Office, July* 13, 1889.

Sir,

FOLLOWING is literal translation of Articles of new Commercial Treaty between Germany and Turkey, which have been communicated to me privately:—

"ARTICLE IX.

"No transit duty shall be levied upon German merchandize passing through Turkey.

"All merchandize passing through any part whatever of Turkey and destined for a place where it can be introduced with paying entrance duty is also assimilated to the transit régime.

"As to merchandize destined for Egypt, or coming from Egypt, the present régime is maintained. It is therefore understood that once the merchandize shall have paid entrance duty, it shall not be in any case constrained to any second payment of duties.

"ARTICLE XXII.

"The present Treaty, and the Tariff which forms a part of it, shall be executory in all the possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, situate in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa.

"Nevertheless, in case the Sublime Porte should defer the putting into force in a special part of the Empire, the dispositions of the Treaty of the 8th (20th) March, 1862, shall continue to remain in force, and in this case the Imperial Government would have the right to levy, if there is occasion, the difference between the Customs duty levied on German merchandize imported into that part of the Empire and those to be levied according to the new Tariff, if these same goods were later introduced into parts of the Empire where the new Treaty and Tariff would have come into application.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 12.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Petre.

(No. 41. Commercial.) *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1889.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of a despatch from Sir William White, and of a Memorandum by Mr. Fane, on the subject of the commercial relations between Portugal and Turkey.* This subject possesses importance as regards the extent and duration of the Treaty engagements with respect to trade between Portugal and the Porte, in view of commercial negotiations in which Her Majesty's Government are now engaged with Turkey and Egypt. I have therefore to request that you will endeavour to ascertain whether any communications are taking place at the present time between Turkey and Portugal on commercial matters, and, if so, I should be glad to learn such particulars with respect to them as you can obtain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Nos. 7 and 9.

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No. 13.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 76. Commercial.) *Therapia, July 19, 1889.*

My Lord,

MR. FANE having been charged in 1886 to be our Delegate for the negotiations of a new Commercial Treaty with Turkey, a task in which Mr. Consul Wrench was associated with him, has devoted much time to the study of our previous commercial relations and those of other Powers with the Ottoman Empire.

Our actual negotiations have been suspended since the 11th December, 1886, not through any fault on our part, but entirely through the unwillingness of the Sublime Porte to meet our Delegates and discuss with them those points which were reserved for future consideration when we accepted conditionally the new draft Tariff in Protocol No. 44 of the 9th July, 1885 (see Confidential Commercial Print).

It is highly probable that when the Turkish Delegates invite ours next to a meeting it will be for the purpose of communicating to them the new German Commercial Treaty as concluded and as a *fait accompli*, and to tell them when they propose to apply to the imports of all foreign countries the new unified specific Tariff.

Should such a contingency arise, it is my intention and that, I believe, of several of my colleagues placed in similar circumstances, with this difference, that none of them have as yet commenced Treaty negotiations except ourselves in 1886, and the Germans much later, to refer for instructions to our respective Governments, and to delay any further discussion till we had received these.

It is by no means improbable that several Powers would be but too glad to take common action with ourselves so as to exercise pressure to obtain from Turkey more favourable terms than those offered by that Empire to Germany.

But this is a question which need not be considered as yet, and on which I may have occasion to address your Lordship on some future occasion, after I have talked it over with Baron de Calice and the Italian Representative.

Mr. Fane has had to consider as Delegate what our own position would be, and that of our trade, in case the Porte wished to take advantage of the expiration of our Treaty of 1861 and of the concessions made by Germany or any other Powers, to place us at a disadvantage in our future commercial relations.

Mr. Fane has, of his own initiative, drawn up an exhaustive Memorandum of his views, in which he has arrived at some new and remarkable conclusions, on this important point, and of which I beg to inclose a copy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Memorandum by Mr. Fane.

To the Ambassador.

IN connection with the Treaty of Commerce which the German Government has concluded, or at least is on the point of concluding, with the Porte, I beg to submit to your Excellency the following observations respecting the position of our own commercial relations with Turkey. I wish first to remark on the unusual line which has been pursued by the German Government in negotiating, as it were, clandestinely, its Treaty of Commerce, and then to show that it remains with Her Majesty's Government to determine the conditions on which, as far as Great Britain is concerned, the Porte shall be permitted to effect any change in Turkey's commercial engagements towards foreign Powers.

It had always hitherto been the practice, when the Porte asked for a revision of the Commercial Treaties, that the Powers should consult together, with the view of coming among themselves to an understanding upon the subject. This was logical, because the commercial relations of Turkey with foreign nations are regulated by the Capitulations which all the Powers enjoy in common, and which, therefore, can never

be modified without their unanimous consent. From this practice the German Government have on the present occasion chosen to depart, and instead of keeping in line with the other Governments, they have negotiated singly and secretly with the Porte.

This course of separate action was adopted by the German Government in disregard of the wish of Her Majesty's Government expressed both at Berlin and Constantinople, that the two Governments should keep themselves in friendly communication as to their views, and also as to the progress of their respective negotiations with the Porte. Not only did the German Embassy at Constantinople repel our advances for an interchange of views, but it even went so far as to impress upon the Porte the expediency of concealing from Her Majesty's Embassy the points of agreement arrived at between the Ottoman and German Delegates who were appointed to conduct the negotiations.

In following a line of proceeding so disadvantageous to the common interest, the German Government were perhaps influenced by a desire to play the rôle of Turkey's particular friend and protector, and seeing that German trade and shipping are comparatively of small importance in this part of the world, they could better afford than some other Governments to subordinate commercial advantages to political considerations. As regards the Ottoman Government, they were of course delighted at detaching such an important Power as Germany from the diplomatic union which had hitherto prevailed in all matters concerning commercial relations with Turkey, and in this manner to undermine the Capitulations.

The intention is to thrust this German Treaty upon the acceptance of the other Powers, with a declaration that it is the Porte's "dernier mot."

It can scarcely, however, be supposed that Governments such as those of France, Austria, and Russia, whose interests here in matters of trade and shipping are considerably greater than those of Germany, will accept *in toto*, and without discussion, an arrangement agreed upon in a hole-and-corner fashion between Turkey and a single other Power, and concerning which the other Powers have never been consulted. And as regards ourselves, Great Britain is so supremely interested in this question, her exportation to the Ottoman Empire being nearly as great as that of the three above-named Powers combined, and her share of the shipping almost two-thirds of the whole tonnage to Turkey, that Her Majesty's Government, less than any other, can afford to renounce its right of discussing the terms on which Turkey shall be allowed to revise her commercial engagements with foreign countries.

Those engagements are defined, first, by the Capitulations, and, secondly, by the Treaties of 1838 and of 1861, *so far as* those two sets of Treaties modified the Capitulations.

It is of the first importance to thoroughly understand the full and exact force of the engagements which have in these various instruments been contracted by Turkey, and I therefore proceed to review them, calling especial attention to the two capital points, first, of most-favoured-nation treatment, and, secondly, of the rate of duty leviable on imports and exports.

The Capitulations.—These ancient grants are perpetual in character, and constitute solemn Treaty* engagements deliberately contracted by the Porte, at a time when Turkey was the most powerful nation in the world, with the express object of inducing foreigners to carry on the commercial business of the Empire, which the Ottomans were themselves incapable of conducting. They guaranteed certain safeguards to foreign traders, without which it was evident that these would not consent to risk their persons and fortunes in Turkey.

Among the most important of these safeguards was one providing that the foreign trader should be exempt from all taxes except customs duties, and that those customs duties should not exceed a fixed rate. Moreover, as it was clear that exceptional privileges granted to one nation would drive all other nations out of the market, the Capitulations guarded against this by providing that all nations to whom they were granted should enjoy equal advantages. The draftsmen of ancient Treaties had not discovered the modern comprehensive term of "most-highly-favoured-nation treatment," and in drawing up what we should now call the most-favoured-nation Article of a Treaty,

* The later Capitulations, those, namely, with Austria, Prussia, Russia, the United States, and certain smaller Powers, are framed in the usual Treaty form. The early Capitulations, those, namely, with France, England, and Holland, were, subsequently to their original grant, confirmed by regular Treaties (ours by the Treaty of the Dardanelles, 1809), and have, therefore, exactly the same character as regular Treaties. The Capitulations are always alluded to by the Porte as "les anciens Traités."

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the formula resorted to by them, in order to convey the meaning of the modern term, was to give a recital of the nations who received the most favoured treatment, and to stipulate for equally favoured treatment being extended to the new Contracting Party. Thus, in the French Capitulations (Article XX) it is conceded that "toutes les choses contenues en hauts et heureux 'chapitres' donnés aux *Vénitiens* qu'elles soient certifiées en faveur des Français." And in our own Capitulations, granted somewhat subsequently to the French, it is stipulated (Article XVIII) that the English shall enjoy all the privileges granted to the Venetians and the French and other Princes.

And in the Dutch Capitulations, which were granted shortly after the English, it is provided that "tout ce qui se trouve marqué dans les Capitulations accordées à *la France* et à *l'Angleterre* qu'il soit considéré et confirmé en faveur des Néerlandais."

Similarly, we find it stipulated as follows in the Russian Treaty of 1783, which constitutes the Russian Capitulations:

"La Sublime Porte s'est engagée par l'Article XI de son Traité de Paix (Kainardji) d'approprier au commerce que les sujets Russes font dans ses États les mêmes avantages dont jouissent les *français* et les *Anglais* comme des nations amies et qui en *sont les plus favorisées*, et à cet effet de n'exiger d'eux d'autres droits que ceux que payent ces deux nations; en conséquence de quoi," &c.

And to give a last and a very important instance, the XIth Article of the Treaty of Belgrade (1739) accords to Austrian subjects the privileges "dont ont joui jusqu'à présent dans les États de l'Empire Ottoman les autres Chrétiens exempts de tribut, les nations même les plus amies, et principalement les *François*, les *Anglois*, et les *Hollandais*."

The full meaning of the above stipulation, as understood by the Sublime Porte, is explained as below in the Vth Article of the Austrian Treaty of Commerce of 1784, the preamble to which Treaty states that one of the purposes of the Treaty is to explain the XIth Article of the Treaty of Belgrade:—

"Die glänzende Pforte erkläret* ferner dass der K.K. Hof, dem *Belgrader* und *Passarowitzer*† Handlungsvertrage zufolge und in Rücksicht auf das gute Einverständniss zwischen beiden Höfen, berechtiget sey auch für seine unterthanen ohne Ausnahme eben die Freyheiten, Vortheile und Begünstigungen zu fordern, deren andere Fränkische nationen, namentlich aber die Franzosen, Engländer, Holländer, und Russen, oder irgend eine andere noch mehr begünstigte nation geniessen, *oder künftig geniessen werden*."

In more recent times, also, it has repeatedly been admitted by the Porte that it was of the essence of the Capitulations that any nation to whom they were granted should enjoy complete most-favoured nation treatment, that is to say, should not only be entitled to the then existing privileges of the most favoured nation, but also be admitted to all privileges which might at any future time be granted to another nation, and I select the two following proofs in support of this assertion.

In 1838 England and France concluded with the Porte, in the interest of commerce, Treaties amending the ancient Capitulations. To those Treaties all the other Powers were invited by the Porte to give their adhesion. Austria, however, declined to allow the provisions of those Treaties to be applied to her subjects in the five Turkish Provinces of Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Moldavia, and Wallachia, *although at the same time* she insisted, in virtue of her Capitulations, that in all other parts of the Empire her subjects should be admitted to participate in the said Treaties. I quote the concluding paragraph of the Internuncio's note to the Sublime Porte on the subject: "Le Soussigné réclame par conséquent l'entremise du Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse pour que des ordres dans ce sens‡ soient adressés aux préposés des Douanes dans les cinq provinces précitées, *au même temps que* l'application du Traité Anglais au commerce de l'Autriche sera ordonnée aux autorités Ottomanes dans les autres parties de l'Empire"

To the above claim the Sublime Porte gave full satisfaction by a note to the Internuncio of the 21st October, 1839.

Here we have the extreme case of a Government claiming, under the Capitulations, the application to one class of its subjects of a modification of the Capitulations agreed upon between the Porte and a third party, while at the same time refusing to allow

* In the French versions given by Martens and Cussy the word used is "reconnait."

† The Treaty of Passarowitz, 1718, does not appear, any more than that of Belgrade, to specify that fresh privileges which may at any further time be granted to another nation, shall be equally extended to Austria

‡ Namely, that the old Capitulations were solely to be applicable in the five frontier provinces.

such application to another class of its subjects. In a word, Austria exercised the right of accepting that part which suited her of the English Treaty of 1838, and of rejecting that part of it which did not suit her.

The second instance which I will take is presented by the preamble to the Commercial Treaty signed by the Porte with Holland on the 14th March, 1840, and by which the latter Power adhered to the English and French Treaties which, as mentioned above, had been concluded in 1838. In that preamble the Porte acknowledges the right of Holland, in virtue of her Capitulations, to share in any advantages conceded at any time to the French or English:—

"La Convention conclue le 16 Août, 1838, entre la Sublime Porte et la Grande-Bretagne, de même qu'avec la France le 25 Novembre de la même année *l'une et l'autre additionnelle à leurs Capitulations*, accordant aux autres Puissances amies de participer, en ce qui concerne leur commerce, aux conditions qui en sont la base; *étant en outre assuré par les Capitulations Impériales, garanties par la Sublime Porte à la Néerlande, que tout ce qui est accordé à la France et à l'Angleterre serait également applicable en faveur de la nation Néerlandaise*; en considération de ces deux titres précités," &c. Now, the wording in the Dutch Capitulations (Article XL), referred to in the above-quoted preamble is as follows:—

"Tout ce qui *est* accordé à la France et à l'Angleterre sera accordé aux Néerlandais."

"Tout ce qui *se trouve marqué* dans les Capitulations Impériales *accordées* à la France et à l'Angleterre qu'il *soit* considéré et confirmé en faveur des Néerlandais, et l'on se réglera envers les Néerlandais suivant la teneur des impériales Capitulations *accordées* à ces deux nations."

There is nothing, literally, in the future sense here; but, nevertheless, we find the Sublime Porte, in the preamble, quoted above, to the Treaty of 1840, solemnly admitting that these Dutch Capitulations of 1680 secured to Holland not only all the advantages which were at that time enjoyed by France and England, but likewise all those advantages which *at any future time* might be conferred on those two nations.

The above construction, placed, in the most formal manner, by the Porte upon the Dutch Capitulations of 1680, is valuable to ourselves, for our own Capitulations of 1675 would (taken literally, and disregarding the sense intended by the old draftsmen) seem exactly in the same way as the Dutch ones, to be silent as to the right to most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of future privileges granted to other Powers:—

"Tous les privilèges, Articles, et Capitulations *accordés* aux Français, aux Vénitiens, *et à d'autres Princes*, qui entretiennent des rapports d'amitié avec la Sublime Porte ayant également été accordés par faveur aux Anglais, en vertu de notre commandement spécial, ces mêmes privilèges, Articles, et Capitulations devront en tous temps être observés suivant leur forme et teneur, de manière qu'à l'avenir personne ne se permette de les enfreindre ou d'y contrevenir."

Looking at the interpretation which, as shown above, the Porte gave as well to the Treaty of Belgrade as to the Dutch Capitulations (which are only two instances selected out of many to the point, and considering also that in our Capitulations the words are used: "aux Français, aux Vénitiens, *et à d'autres Princes*," I venture to assert that British commerce can, in virtue of the old Capitulations, claim all privileges present or future which the Sublime Porte grants, or may hereafter grant, to the commerce of any other nation.

The above view may seem to go beyond the opinion furnished to Her Majesty's Government in 1883 by the Law Officers of the Crown, and according to which Great Britain could only claim, under the Capitulations, the most-favoured-nation treatment existing at the time when they were granted. But I respectfully venture to think that the Law Officers would have come to a conclusion more entirely favourable to British commerce if they had been acquainted with the advantage of examining collaterally all the various Capitulations or Commercial Treaties contracted by the Porte with the various Powers, for the purpose of arriving at the real meaning of any obscure or ambiguous passage in any one of those Treaties or Capitulations.

The fact is that, as is laid down by Mr. Van Dyck, in his admirable work on the "Ottoman Capitulations:"—"The Capitulations (and the Commercial Treaties) with the different Powers constitute, as it were, one single whole, which each nation can turn to its own advantage by reason of the condition stipulated for with the Porte by every Power, that it shall grant it the same privileges and rights conceded, or that

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shall be conceded, to any other Power. The Porte has thus bound itself to exercise no preference towards any one of the States with which it has Treaties, but to make them all share alike in the benefits of the provisions contained in the Treaties it has entered into with each of them."

The above principle does not, however, depend solely either upon the ancient Treaties—the Capitulations—or upon the express and perpetual stipulation to that effect contained in the modern Treaties which were contracted by the Porte in the years 1838 and 1861. It is also consecrated by *usage*; and, in Turkish jurisprudence, usage carries with it at least as binding an effect as Laws or Treaties.* This is clearly expressed in the 45th Article of the Ottoman Civil Code, which was promulgated in 1872, and the first 100 Articles of which are stated to constitute the fundamental principles of the Sacred Law: "Ce qui est consacré par l'usage a la même force que ce qui est formellement établi par une Loi."

There can be no doubt that—even if we were without Treaties—we could by virtue of usage claim full most-favoured-nation treatment, and, indeed, this, without a word of objection, has invariably been conceded to us in spite of the Porte's untenable pretension that our Commercial Treaties of 1838 and 1861 have completely lapsed.

With respect to the customs duties, these were fixed, in the most express manner, by the Capitulations at the uniform rate of 3 per cent. on the value of all merchandize imported into, or exported from, the Ottoman Empire.

The Treaties of 1838.

I now come to the important Treaties of 1838, by which, for the first time, the ancient Capitulations were modified.

They were due to the initiative of Great Britain working, however, in concert with other Powers, and especially with France.†

The reforms accomplished by these Treaties were immense.

The system of monopolies was abolished, and so, also, was the formality of "teskérés" (permits), under which formality produce could not be moved from one part of the Empire to another without the paid-for permission of the local Governors. The power exercized by the Porte under a clause of the old Capitulations, of prohibiting at pleasure the exportation of produce, was given up. Lastly, all internal duties on foreign goods were consolidated and fixed at a definite and uniform rate.

The Porte had been in the habit of making up for the prejudice it sustained from its only being allowed to levy a miserable customs duty of 3 per cent. on imports and exports, by imposing heavy and arbitrary taxes upon merchandize after it had entered the country and went into consumption, and upon the produce of the country, brought by foreigners for exportation, before it was allowed to proceed to the port of shipment. By the Treaties of 1838 the primitive customs duties of 3 per cent. were purposely kept up, but to these were added, in lieu of all internal charges, duties of 2 per cent. for imports and of 9 per cent. for exports. Thus, the fullest freedom was given to foreign merchants to buy and export Ottoman products by paying 9 per cent. to the place of embarkment and 3 per cent. exit duty; and entire liberty was granted to the circulation of foreign merchandize by the payment of 3 per cent. on its entry and an additional 2 per cent. as duty for internal circulation. No addition was made to the duty on goods in transit, which was left at the old rate of 3 per cent.

The duties then, as fixed by the Treaties of 1838, show as below—

	Entry or Exit Duty.	Internal Duty.	Total Amount of Duty.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports	3	2	5
Exports	3	9	12
Transit	3	..	3

* In Turkey Treaties are considered as Laws, and are incorporated in the legislation of the country.

† It is said that the Porte was brought to agree to these Treaties mainly out of a desire to check Mehemet Ali, who was monopolizing to himself all the resources of Egypt.

The Treaties of 1838 were perpetual in their nature, and became incorporated with the Capitulations, to which they are described, in their heading, as forming an appendix, and in their preamble, as being an Additional Act.*

They solemnly declare, at the same time, that the ancient Capitulations are to remain unchanged and unaffected "except in as far as they may be specifically altered by the present Convention."

The Treaties of 1838 became then an integral part of the Capitulations, and we can always appeal to the stipulations of those Treaties so far as they have not since been modified by subsequent Treaties. For instance, it is understood, I presume, even by the German Government, that Turkey could not, without the general consent of the Powers who agreed to the Treaties of 1838, re-establish the system of monopolies which was abolished by those Treaties.

If there had been any doubt before of our enjoying (under the Capitulations) the right of complete most-favoured-nation treatment, that doubt was set at rest for ever by the Treaty of 1838, the 1st Article of which expressly stipulates that "all rights, privileges, or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants, or may hereafter grant, to the ships and subjects of any other foreign Power, or which it may suffer the ships and subjects of any other foreign Power to enjoy, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects and ships of Great Britain."

From the moment that the Treaty of 1838 was concluded, Great Britain thus acquired all the Treaty privileges then possessed, or which should thereafter be possessed, by any other nation. And as regards the Treaty rights which were then (in 1838) possessed by other Powers, one of these was the stipulation (already cited) contained in the Austrian Treaty of 1781, Article V, by which Austria was given all the rights "deren andere nationen, namentlich aber die Franzosen, Engländer, Holländer und Russen, oder irgend eine andere noch mehr begünstigte nation geniessen, *oder künftig geniessen werden.*" A British subject has as much right as an Austrian subject to claim the benefit of the above-quoted stipulation, for we were put in possession of that and every other then existing Treaty of Commerce by our own Treaty of 1838.†

I have only mentioned the above point from being anxious to show the impregnability of our position, looked at from every side, but in reality we need never be reduced to invoke this Austrian Treaty of 1781, nor indeed our own Capitulations, for it was unquestionably the meaning and intention of the Treaties of 1838 that the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment should be established for ever in favour of the Powers adhering to those Treaties, and this meaning and intention was merely consecrated afresh by the Treaties of 1861, the 1st Article of which is as regards this point of unquestionably a perpetual character.

The greatest benefits resulted to Turkish commerce and agriculture from the amendments made to the Capitulations by the Treaties of 1838, and no fresh amendments were thought of until the year 1860.

In that year the Porte having found by experience that the heavy export duty, as fixed in 1838, of 12 per cent. impeded the development of Turkish agriculture and commerce, asked the Powers, beginning with England, to consent to a revision of the Treaties of 1838 on the basis of the export duties being lowered, and of the import duties being raised to a higher rate than the very low one of 5 per cent. at which they were fixed in 1838.

To this request a reply was sent (5th October, 1860) by Sir Henry Bulwer in a note to Savfet Effendi, beginning: "I beg to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to entertain a *project for modifying the Treaty of Commerce of* 1838 on some such terms as the following," &c.

The above passage shows that the purpose from the outset was not to abolish or annul, but merely to modify the Treaty of 1838.

Commercial Treaties with Turkey have always been in the nature of a bargain struck between the Powers collectively and the Porte; and the rule has invariably

* It will be remembered that in the preamble, already cited, to the Treaty signed by the Porte with Holland in 1840, the English and French Treaties of 1838 are described as being "Partie et l'autre additionnel à leurs Capitulations." The French Treaty of 1838 is thus described in its heading:—

"Convention conclue à Constantinople le 25 Novembre 1838, et formant appendice aux Capitulations garanties à la France par la Porte Ottomane, et ancelant ou modifiant, dans l'intérêt du commerce des deux pays, certaines stipulations qui étaient contenues dans les Capitulations."

† The Treaty of 1784 constitutes the Austrian Capitulations, and is still in full force except so far as it may have been modified by the Treaty of 1862. My point is, that supposing our Treaties of 1838 and 1861 had in reality entirely lapsed, we could still fall back on this Austrian Treaty, seeing that it has become our common property since 1838, and under its provisions claim most-favoured-nation treatment.

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been followed of never giving up privileges granted by the Capitulations without obtaining, in the general interest of commerce, some corresponding advantage.

The result of the bargaining in 1860 was the conclusion of Treaties (as in 1838) of an identic nature with the various Powers on the following terms:—

The Treaties of 1861.

Turkey conceded that the export duty of 12 per cent. (that is to say, of 3 per cent. plus 9 per cent. for internal duty) should be lowered at once to 8 per cent., and be further annually reduced by 1 per cent. until in this manner it should be finally brought down to 1 per cent., at which rate it was to remain and to be levied "to défray the expense of registration." The transit duty of 8 per cent. was to be reduced at once to 2 per cent., and after eight years to be also finally brought down to 1 per cent., and at that rate to be employed for the expenses of registration.

In return, the Powers conceded that the import duty of 5 per cent. (that is to say, of 3 per cent. plus 2 per cent. for internal duty) should be raised to a single duty of 8 per cent., and they also consented that their subjects should be prohibited from importing tobacco and salt, so that in respect of those Articles, Turkey, notwithstanding the Treaties of 1838, became enabled to establish monopolies.

In the clearest and most positive language that could possibly be devised, the Treaties of 1861, as was the case with those also of 1838, commenced by confirming in perpetuity all former Treaties and Capitulations, except in as far as these might be specifically modified by the new Treaties. I give the words with which our own Treaty begins: "All rights, privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the *existing* Capitulations and Treaties, are confirmed now and *for ever*, with the exception of those clauses of the said Capitulations* which it is the *object* of the present Treaty to modify." This intention of the Treaties of 1861, namely, to modify merely, and by no means to annul the previous Treaties, is apparent also from the reference to the latter which appears in the Article of the Treaties of 1861 providing for "fair construction": "Il demeure entendu que le Gouvernement de ne prétend par aucun des Articles du présent Traité stipuler au delà du sens naturel et précis des termes employés, ni entraver en aucune manière le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Sultan dans ses droits d'administration intérieure, *en tant toutefois* que ces droits ne porteront pas une atteinte manifeste aux stipulations *des anciens Traités* et aux privilèges accordés par le présent Traité aux sujets de ."

The Treaties of 1861 were not perpetual in their nature, except as regards their 1st Article confirming for ever, as explained above, the previous Treaties, and also consecrating afresh the already established principle of most-favoured-nation treatment.

The term of their duration was in most cases fixed at twenty-eight years, with power given to either of the Contracting Parties to terminate the Treaty by a year's notice at the end of the 14th or of the 21st year.†

By Article XX of the Treaty with Great Britain it was agreed that "the present Treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Treaty of 1838, and shall remain in force for twenty-eight years."‡ That is to say, that for twenty-eight years the Treaty of 1838 should be suspended and be replaced by that of 1861. The Treaty of 1861 repeated, or rather recited, all the important modifications (such as the abolition of monopolies) introduced into the Capitulations in 1838, and, therefore, there was no necessity for the inconvenience which might have arisen if the two Treaties had been allowed to coexist.

Our Treaty then of 1861 was substituted during its duration for that of 1838, and at the end of its duration the Treaty of 1838 came back into force,§ as being one of "the existing Capitulations and Treaties" which by Article I of the Treaty of 1861 were "confirmed now and for ever." It is clear that the Treaty of 1838 was considered as being included in the "existing" ones referred to in Article I, inasmuch as Article XX

* It will be remembered that the Treaties of 1838 were incorporated with the Capitulations.

† I imagine that the Treaties of 1861 were kept open in this way, instead of being made, like those of 1838, unlimited in duration, in order (as indeed is explained in several of them) that "the faculty might be reserved of proposing later any modifications which experience might suggest as being of advantage to commerce." If the Treaties had been made perpetual it would have been more difficult to bring about an unanimous agreement among the Powers for effecting any changes which might recommend themselves to the approval of the majority of the Powers.

‡ With power to break at end of fourteenth or of twenty-first year.

§ With the exception perhaps, however, of those parts of it and of the previous Capitulations which were specifically modified by the Treaty of 1861. This is a debatable point.

provides that the said Treaty is not to be replaced by the Treaty of 1861 until after the ratification of the latter.

Although there were several Powers which followed the English example, and introduced into their Treaties of 1861 an Article suspending the Treaties of 1838, there were many other Powers which carefully refrained from doing so. The French Treaty for instance, so far from containing any Article putting a stop to the Treaty of 1838, describes (in the preamble) the present Treaty as being intended "to give by a special and *additional* Act a fresh extension to the relations happily established between the two States by the Treaty of Commerce of 1838." Again, in regard to the Austrian Treaty of 1861, we find the Porte acknowledging in Articles II and III of that Treaty that the English and French Treaties of 1838 remain intact (with the exception of those parts thereof which were specifically altered by the new Treaty:—

"Article II. Il reste expressément entendu que les sujets et les navires, le commerce et la navigation de l'Autriche continueront à jouir, comme par le passé, sauf les modifications apportées par la présente Convention, de tous les droits qui leur ont été conférés et garantis par l'accession de l'Autriche aux Traités de Commerce conclus par la Sublime Porte en 1838 avec l'Angleterre et avec la France.

"Article III. La Sublime Porte s'étant, en vertu de l'Article II des Traités conclus en 1838 avec l'Angleterre et avec la France (dont les stipulations, comme il a été dit à l'Article précédent, *sont en vigueur aussi* pour le commerce de l'Autriche) formellement engagée à abolir tous les monopoles ainsi que les 'teskérés,'" &c.

In fact, in all the Treaties of 1861 those of 1838 are alluded to in such a manner as to show that the latter were confirmed (and not extinguished) by the former in all parts where not specifically altered by the new Treaties. Thus, in Article II of our own Treaty of 1861 it is said that "the Sublime Porte *having, in virtue of the IInd Article of the Convention of Commerce of 1838, formally engaged* to abolish all monopolies as well as 'teskérés,' any attempt to compel British subjects to receive such 'teskérés' shall be considered as an infraction of *Treaties*." Here is no new provision stipulating for a fresh grant, or even renewing an ancient grant, but simply a *recital* of a privilege claimable by virtue of an already existing Treaty, which is referred to as a separate instrument having full force and vigour of its own.

Lastly, apart from the internal evidence to that effect afforded by the text of the Treaties of 1861, we may conclude that those Treaties were not meant to upset the Treaties of 1838 from the fact that it could not have been designed by the Powers, nor indeed by the Porte itself, that the immense reforms of 1838 might be swept away, at the single will of the Turkish Government, after fourteen years from the date of the new Treaties. When a doubt arises as to the construction to be placed upon a Contract, the clear intention of the parties is, I believe, taken in evidence, and it is impossible to conceive that it entered into the mind of the Powers, or of the Porte, that the great concessions made in perpetuity to commerce by the Treaties of 1838 should be bartered away in exchange for Treaties the duration of which was assured only for fourteen years.

The Treaties of 1861 consecrated afresh the principle, for all time, of most-favoured-nation treatment which had already been established by the Capitulations, and, above all, by the Treaties of 1838. Speaking of the 1st Article of our Treaty of 1861, the Law Officers of the Crown remark, in their opinion to Her Majesty's Government of the 18th May, 1883, that "it is 'open to contention' that the 1st Article of the Treaty of 1861 is to be regarded as an independent stipulation granting for all time most-favoured-nation treatment, and that this right is not extinguished by the Treaty being put an end to." Looking at the grammatical construction of the Article, and at the same time bearing in mind the declared object of the Treaty, viz., to introduce modifications into the existing Treaties and Capitulations, it certainly would appear that the whole of the 1st Article stands independent of the rest of the Treaty, and was meant more as a preamble than as an Article by which the ground should be cleared before the task was entered upon of specifying in the succeeding Articles those modifications in the Capitulations which the Treaty was designed to effect.

Anyhow, this Article incontestably constitutes an independent stipulation (inextinguishable by the lapse of the Treaty) so far, at least, as regards the provision that all former Treaties and Capitulations should remain in vigour except where specifically altered by the new Treaty;* and certainly the right to most-favoured-nation treatment was not altered, but on the contrary, was expressly confirmed and, if possible, intensified by the new Treaty.

* The Law Officers hold this, at all events, to be beyond dispute.

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I wish also to observe that most of the foreign Powers introduced, *ex abundante cautelâ*, an expression into the 1st Article of their 1861 Treaties indicating that they did not claim most-favoured-nation treatment for all time by virtue solely of the stipulation to that effect in that Article, but also as an indefeasible right.

I give the text of the French 1st Article, paragraph 2, which is identical with that of most of the other foreign Powers:—

"Il est en outre expressément *entendu* que tous les droits, privilèges, et immunités que la Sublime Porte accorde aujourd'hui ou pourrait accorder à l'avenir aux sujets et aux bâtiments de toute autre Puissance étrangère, seront également accordés aux sujets et aux bâtiments Français, qui en auront *de droit* l'exercice et la jouissance."

As stated before, most of the Treaties of 1861 were liable to be denounced by either side at the end of the fourteenth or of the twenty-first year of the full period of twenty-eight years for which they were concluded, and at the end of the twenty-first year the Porte gave notice, as each of them fell liable to denunciation, of its intention to terminate those Treaties without allowing them to run on for the final period of seven years. In this manner our own Treaty came to an end on the 1st October, 1883.

But there were certain Powers whose Treaty contained a stipulation that it should remain in force for the full period of twenty-eight years without either of the parties having the power to terminate it before the expiration of that period. Among those Powers were Germany and Austria, whose Treaties do not come to an end until March 1890. There was also Portugal,* but I have addressed to your Excellency a separate Memorandum explaining the exceptional position of that country in regard to the commercial relations between Turkey and foreign nations.

On the termination of the Treaty with Great Britain in 1883, Her Majesty's Government at once put in their claim, by virtue of the right to most-favoured-nation treatment, to share in the Treaties of 1861 which, being contracted with other Powers, had not yet expired.

The Porte, however, made a bold and determined attempt not only to shake off this claim, but even to free itself from all the commercial clauses of the Treaties and Capitulations previous to 1861.† The argument employed by the Porte in support of this monstrous pretension was (briefly put) that according to what it called "an elementary principle of international law," a fresh Treaty annuls *ex ipso* all previous Treaties, and that therefore, on the expiration of the Treaty of 1861, the prior Commercial Treaties and Capitulations with Great Britain became as it were a *tabula rasa*.‡

Nothing could be more disingenious than the above contention, for even supposing it to be a principle of international law that, as a general rule, a fresh Treaty voids all prior ones, it is certainly none the less a principle of international law—and of common sense—that the Contracting Parties have the power of expressly stipulating that this shall not be the effect of the particular Treaty about to be concluded between them; and I will ask not only in what more effective way, but even in what other possible way, could the Contracting Parties in 1861 have provided for the maintenance in perpetuity of the prior Treaties and Capitulations than by means of an Article in the Treaty itself stipulating that all existing Treaties and Capitulations should remain in force, now and for ever, with the exception of those provisions thereof which it was the specific intention of the new Treaty to modify. Indeed, as regards the very German Treaty which is now about to be concluded, I believe that provision is to be made for perpetuating the German Capitulations (that is to say the Treaty with Prussia of 1761) by a special Article to that effect in the Treaty itself, and the German Government would be puzzled how to carry out its purpose in any other way.

The above-described attempt of the Porte to cancel the Capitulations, and to extinguish the right of Great Britain to most-favoured-nation treatment was instantly repelled by Her Majesty's Government in the firmest and clearest language, and, for the sake of continuity, I give the text of their instructions upon the subject to Her Majesty's Ambassador:—

* Whose Treaty does not lapse till 1896.

† In opposition to the opinion of its own Law Officers, as would appear from the following passage in M. Callimis' Report to the Belgian Government of October 2, 1883:—"Vous voyez, M. le Ministre, que les prévisions que je consignais dans mes précédents rapports se réalisent de point en point, et que la Porte, malgré l'avis de ses Conseillers légistes, que se sont prononcés favorablement à l'Angleterre sur la clause du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée, évite de répondre catégoriquement à la question posée par l'Ambassade Britannique." (No. 215 of Print, 1882-83.)

‡ Aarifi Pasha to the Earl of Dufferin, March 5, 1884. (Print, No. 20.)

"My Lord,

"Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration your Excellency's despatch No. 15 of the 7th instant, inclosing a note from Aarify Pasha, in which it is contended that the Commercial Treaty of 1861 rendered void the commercial clauses of all previous Treaties and Capitulations, and that its termination has further put an end to Treaty engagements on the part of Turkey to grant most-favoured-nation treatment to this country.

"Her Majesty's Government were certainly quite unprepared for so unprecedented and novel a view of the character and effect of the Capitulations. The question raised in the Turkish note is one which Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to discuss for the present, as it goes to the root of the relations between the Porte and foreign Powers, and affects all those Powers alike. I have only to state that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the Capitulations are perpetual in their nature and character, though temporarily suspended from time to time in certain respects by the provisions of Treaties of limited duration dealing with particular matters.

"In the event of such Treaties not being renewed, the operation of the Capitulations revives as regards matters dealt with by the lapsed Treaties; and I need hardly add that the right of Her Majesty's Government to most-favoured-nation treatment, at all times and in all matters, is one which has never yet been disputed, and which Her Majesty's Government do not intend to relinquish.*

"I have to request your Excellency to reply in these terms to Aarify Pasha's note of the 5th instant."

Also, I give the following passages from the note sent by the Russian Embassy (who were in confidential communication with Her Majesty's Embassy) in reply to the Porte's pretension (which had similarly been put forward in regard to the position of Russian commerce) that the Capitulations had been rendered void:—

"L'Ambassade Impériale tient à relever ici de la façon la plus formelle que les Capitulations stipulant à perpétuité les droits, privilèges, et immunités du commerce, et des sujets étrangers en Turquie n'ont jamais cessé, et continuent de former la base des relations des Puissances avec le Gouvernement Ottoman. Les Traités subséquents n'ont fait que confirmer et consacrer à nouveau les Capitulations. Si certaines clauses de ces dernières ayant trait principalement aux relations commerciales ont été modifiées par des Conventions conclues pour des termes limités, du moment où les termes de ces Conventions viennent à expirer, les modifications susdites perdent leur vigueur et les clauses des Capitulations, toujours virtuellement existantes, reprennent toute leur force et valeur.

"Pour ce qui est du droit de la Russie de réclamer le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée, malgré l'expiration du Traité de 1862, ce droit ne saurait être mis en doute, attendu que cette clause† inscrite dans le Traité de Kutchuk-Kainardji, n'a été modifiée, et n'a été, au contraire, que plus amplement déterminée et confirmée par tous les Traités postérieurs.

"La portée de la dite clause consiste précisément dans le fait que tout avantage conféré à une Puissance est aussitôt par cela même étendu à toutes celles qui bénéficient de cette clause, en empêchant ainsi aucune d'elles de jouir de privilèges exclusifs au détriment des autres. A ce titre la Sublime Porte, dans sa note précitée, a été certainement fondée à faire remarquer que le bénéfice du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée représente à lui seul à la rigueur tout un Traité de Commerce;‡ c'est effectivement le cas pour certaines Puissances dont cette clause constitue l'essence même du régime commercial vis-à-vis de la Turquie."

The Porte replied to the English and Russian notes by a rejoinder maintaining, although in a somewhat modified manner, the sense of its previous communication. Taking advantage of the expression that Her Majesty's Government were not disposed "at present" to discuss the question of the perpetuity of the Capitulations, and connecting (without any right) this expression with the question of most-favoured-nation treatment, the rejoinder states that the Porte agrees fully with Her Majesty's

* Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin, March 20, 1884. (No. 22 of Print.)

† Admitting Russia "aux mêmes privilèges dont jouissent dans la Turquie les nations que la Sublime Porte favorise le plus dans le commerce, tels que les Français et les Anglois; et les Capitulations de ces deux nations en faveur de tout le commerce que les commerçants Russes."

‡ In its identic notes to M. de Nélidoff and Lord Dufferin, the Porte had used the argument that the right in perpetuity to most-favoured-nation treatment was, in the nature of things, inadmissible, because "Autrement il suffirait à chaque Etat de s'en tenir au traitement de la nation la plus favorisée et de n'avoir aucune obligation de conclure un Traité distinct pour favoriser le commerce et la navigation de son pays."

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Government that it would at the present moment be inopportune to discuss the point as a question of principle, and proceeds to assure Her Majesty's Embassy that, as a matter of fact, the Sublime Porte has not, and never had, any intention to subject British commerce to an exceptional treatment.

As regards the still more important point of the abiding validity of the old Treaties and Capitulations, the rejoinder repeats as follows the argument used in Aarify Pasha's first note: "En vertu d'un principe de droit universellement reconnu, aussi bien en droit privé qu'en droit international, tout acte solennel conclu d'un commun accord, postérieurement à un autre et modifiant celui-ci dans sa totalité ou en partie se substitue à l'acte précédent également dans le tout ou dans sa partie, suivant le cas. Ce dernier cesse d'exister pour toujours dans celles de ses parties qui ont été modifiées, et à l'expiration du dernier acte les Parties Contractantes recouvrent leur liberté d'action."

Although, as already pointed out, the above argument is thoroughly insincere, it nevertheless lays open a point of some importance, which perhaps, in fairness, ought to be considered. The Treaties of 1861 begin (as before said) by solemnly confirming the existing Treaties and Capitulations "now and for ever, with the exception of those clauses which it is the object of the present Treaty to modify."

Now, Her Majesty's Government (and the Russian Government), as has been seen, hold that the effect of the Treaty of 1861 having expired, was to bring back in their full integrity the existing, that is to say, the prior Treaties which had been confirmed in perpetuity by Article I, but might it not with some fairness be argued that the words "are confirmed now and for ever, with the exception of," signified that the old Treaties and Capitulations were to revive, except in as far as they may have been specifically altered by the Treaty of 1861. That is to say, that the words "for ever" would apply to the modification introduced into the Capitulations by the Treaty of 1861. I specially mention this point because at the last Conference which Mr. Wrench and I attended at the Porte in 1866, one of the Ottoman Delegates, taking our Treaty in his hand, read out the 1st Article, in order to prove that we could no longer claim the old import duties provided in the Capitulations of 3 per cent., because the raising of that duty to 8 per cent. formed one of the modifications which had "for ever" been imported into the Capitulations by the Treaty of 1861.

The effect, however, of such an argument would only be, to virtually maintain in all its material points the Treaty of 1861 (to which, I presume, we should not object), and for that reason I do not think that it will be seriously resorted to.

No notice appears to have been taken by Her Majesty's Embassy of the rejoinder (alluded to above) from the Porte, reiterating its contention that the old Treaties and Capitulations had ceased to exist,* and the Porte seems to have tacitly acquiesced in the justice of our claim for most-favoured-nation treatment by continuing to apply to British commerce the 8 per cent. rate of import duty which was fixed by the Treaties of 1861.

Inasmuch, however, as together with our Treaty our conventional Tariff had expired, which (under Article 5 of the Treaty) fixed *specific* duties equivalent to 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, our imports were admitted at an uniform *ad valorem* rate of 8 per cent.

A striking consequence resulted from this arrangement, showing how tenaciously all the Powers maintain in its integrity the principle of equality of treatment. The Powers whose Treaties remained unexpired, and who, therefore, were still under the régime of their conventional specific Tariffs, found that, owing to a shifting of values since the specific Tariffs had been fixed, it was an advantage to importers in most classes of goods to be placed under the pure and simple *ad valorem* system to which British (and Russian) goods were subjected, although in some few clauses the conventional specific Tariffs were more advantageous, and these Powers actually claimed accordingly that their subjects should be allowed to "opt" in respect to different kinds of merchandize, whether to pay duty under the specific Tariff, or to do so according to the *ad valorem* rate of 8 per cent. The Powers, however, yielded in general to the Porte's protest, that such a double arrangement would lead to too much confusion, and accepted the Porte's proposal that the goods of their subjects should pay, like the goods of England, Russia, and other nations whose Treaties and Tariffs had expired, an uniform *ad valorem* rate of 8 per cent. But I believe that the Austrian Government obtained that while the *ad valorem* system should be applied to all other

* The Russian Embassy, however, replied by a note peremptorily insisting on the perpetual validity of the Capitulations, and demanding that immediate effect should be given to the Russian claim for most-favoured-nation treatment.

classes of its products, the specific rate of its conventional Tariff should be maintained in respect to glass goods introduced from Austria-Hungary.

The nations, then, whose Treaties had lapsed about 1883, have continued notwithstanding to enjoy equal treatment with those nations whose Treaties remained yet in vigour, but at the Porte's invitation, all the Governments—those whose Treaties had not expired, as well as those whose Treaties had expired—commenced, more or less simultaneously, to enter upon preliminary negotiations for a revision of the old Treaties.

The work, however, which with all the Governments was first taken in hand, was the drawing up of the various Tariffs, which the Porte proposed in the end to reduce into a single uniform Tariff applicable to the merchandize of all nations in common.

The new Tariffs were to be based on the principle of specific, instead of *ad valorem*, duties.

The serious task of negotiating with the Porte a specific Tariff which would be acceptable to British commerce was entrusted to Mr. Wrench, who commenced his Conferences with the Ottoman Delegates on the 19th January, 1884. The last meeting between Mr. Wrench and the Ottoman Delegates took place on the 9th July, 1885, and the proceedings of this meeting were embodied in the 44th, and last, *procès-verbal* of the Conferences.

In this *procès-verbal* it is stated that Mr. Wrench was only authorized to sign the new Tariff (as finally agreed upon) under certain reservations, which were: that the Porte should acknowledge the incontestable right of Great Britain to most-favoured-nation treatment; that the new Tariff should not be applied to British goods unless it were also applied to the goods of every nationality; that the measures of reform announced by the Porte should be carried out, namely, the suppression of transit duties, the simplification of Custom-house operations, the adoption of the system of declarations and the faculty of bonding imported goods; and, lastly, that the Porte should concede the abolition of the export duty of 1 per cent., and of the interior customs duty on Turkish goods moved from one sea-port to another of 8 per cent.—the suppression of which duties Her Majesty's Government demanded (in the general interest of commerce) as some compensation for the very considerable augmentation to which they had consented in the import duties.

With the above reservations, Mr. Wrench signed the Tariff.

The British Tariff (subject to the above reservations) was the first one to be concluded, that with Germany, which was the next one, not having been completed until some months subsequently. On the completion of their Tariff the German Government accepted the invitation, in April 1886, of the Porte to enter on negotiations for the Treaty proper, and they have been engaged on the work ever since. Shortly afterwards Her Majesty's Government, having also been requested by the Porte to commence negotiations for the new Treaty, appointed Mr. Wrench and myself (under your Excellency's control) as the British Delegates for the purpose, and we held our first meeting with the Ottoman Delegates on the 16th November, 1886.

It was essential (and so indeed we were instructed) that before entering on the discussion of any Treaty Articles, we should dispose of the points reserved by Mr. Wrench in the 44th, and final, Protocol of the Tariff negotiations, because until those points had been conceded by the Ottomans or had been given up by ourselves, the Tariff itself could only be considered as remaining open.

Although our Ottoman colleagues were able to concede to us a portion of our demands, they professed themselves unable to comply with others, and among these latter was included the important one requiring the abolition of the export duty and of the internal duties by sea. The Ottoman Representatives persisting in their refusal, we could do nothing else except to request them to seek instructions enabling them to comply with our demands, and this we did by handing them a Memorandum* in which special stress was placed on the fact that the abolition of the aforesaid duties was demanded as the equivalent which British trade was entitled to expect in return for the heavy import duties which, under the new Tariff, would be laid upon it, and that, in fact, the concession of this equivalent was a material condition under which Her Majesty's Government had consented to the Tariff.

This Memorandum was presented by us at a sitting held on the 11th December, 1886, and since that date no answer of any sort has been made to it, nor has Her Majesty's Embassy been invited to resume the negotiations.

Meanwhile, the German Government, alone of all the foreign Governments, has

* See Appendix.

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been conducting its negotiations for a Treaty, and the nature of the terms on which an agreement may have been come to has been kept with much secrecy from the knowledge of the other Powers. Your Excellency, however, recently succeeded in obtaining from a secret source what professed to be a copy of the principal Articles of the proposed Treaty. To judge from this copy, nothing of material importance has been obtained for commerce, with the exception of the abolition of the 1 per cent. transit duty, and the "promise" to provide bonding facilities, which points had already been conceded to Her Majesty's Government. No provision is made for the abolition (or even reduction) of the internal duties by sea, or for the abolition of the 1 per cent. export duty, which concessions had been asked for by Her Majesty's Government as a compensation for their having consented to the raising of the import duties from 8 per cent *ad valorem* to a specific rate representing (on the average) the double at least of the old rate.

The German negotiators might all the more reasonably have asked for some further advantages to commerce, from the fact of their having, on their side, given up to the Porte in this Treaty certain Consular privileges permitting the free entry of articles intended for the Consul's personal use, which privileges had been established, if not exactly by the Capitulations, at all events by the usages and by the Porte's own fixed Regulations. Moreover, in order to gratify the Sultan's ruling passion for asserting on every occasion his sovereignty over Egypt, the German Government seem to have allowed an Article to be inserted (of which we should have known nothing if it had not been for the secret copy of the Treaty which fell into your Excellency's hands), the effect of which might have been (or, even now, in its altered form may be) to supersede the Firmans of the 8th June, 1867, by the present Commercial Treaty, and so to abrogate the power of the Egyptian Government to conclude, as it is entitled to do, Commercial Conventions of its own.

As soon as Her Majesty's Government are confronted with this German Treaty, the necessity will arise for their considering whether they are prepared to accept it in the main, and to adopt it as a model for our own Treaty, or whether they will insist on material amendments, and on obtaining for commerce those advantages which we have already demanded, or at least some corresponding advantages.

In the latter case, and supposing that the Porte should decline to conclude with us any Treaty varying from the German Treaty, then, as it has been the object of the present paper to prove, Her Majesty's Government will be in a situation to claim all the advantages secured by the German Treaty, and at the same time to disallow (as far as British subjects are concerned) any changes effected by that Treaty in the Capitulations which may be considered by them as disadvantageous. Such a position of things, however, would of course prove intolerable.

German subjects, and the subjects of those Powers adhering to the German Treaty, would, of course, at once be entitled to enjoy the lower rate of duties which, under the Capitulations, British subjects would enjoy, and, to take another instance of the confusion which would ensue, our subjects would recover their full right of importing every kind of merchandize, including tobacco and salt, and this would put an end to the existing monopolies in respect to those articles.

It is therefore to be concluded that the Porte would be obliged to come to terms with Her Majesty's Government, and also with those other Governments who might object to have forced upon them, in "à prendre ou à laisser" fashion, a Treaty designed to bind all nations, but in the preparation of which Germany alone has had a voice.

(Signed) E. FANE.

Therapia, July 1889.

Appendix to Sir W. White's No. 76, Commercial, July 19, 1889.

Memorandum communicated to the Turkish Delegates in the Sitting of December 11, 1886.

AVANT d'entamer les négociations pour un Traité de Commerce, les Délégués du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique estiment qu'il serait utile d'arriver à une entente définitive touchant les conditions auxquelles leur Gouvernement, par l'organe de son Délégué, Mr. Wrench, s'était déclaré prêt à adhérer aux stipulations du nouveau Tarif.

Ces conditions ayant été consignées dans le procès-verbal No. 44 des négociations du Tarif, les Délégués Anglais, après avoir entendu les explications verbales fournies à cet égard par leurs collègues Ottomans, prennent tout d'abord acte des points déjà admis par le Gouvernement Ottoman, à savoir:

La clause de la nation la plus favorisée, consacrée par les Traités antérieurs.

L'application des dispositions du nouveau Tarif aux marchandises Anglaises simultanément avec la mise en vigueur dudit Tarif à l'égard des provenances de tous les autres pays.

La suppression du droit de transit par notification officielle.

La simplification des opérations Douanières.

L'adoption du système de déclaration.

La faculté d'entrepôt à accorder aux articles importés.

Enfin, la publication d'un Avis officiel portant à la connaissance du commerce, au moins trois mois d'avance, la date à laquelle le Gouvernement Ottoman aura l'intention de mettre en vigueur le nouveau Tarif, en tant qu'il concerne la généralité des marchandises, *les tissus y compris*.

Ils résument ensuite, ainsi qu'il suit, les points qui ne sont pas encore arrêtés d'une manière définitive, et prient leurs collègues Ottomans de vouloir bien se munir des instructions nécessaires afin de les trancher de façon à satisfaire le Gouvernement Britannique:—

1. Soumettre au préalable à l'appréciation du Gouvernement Britannique tout Règlement et notification découlant du nouveau Traité et Tarif, et dont quelques-uns ont fait l'objet des insistances de Mr. Wrench lors des négociations du Tarif, afin que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté donne son adhésion avant qu'ils ne soient mis à exécution.

2. Promulguer la nomenclature officielle nécessaire pour déterminer l'application du nouveau Tarif, qui sera du même soumise à l'appréciation du Gouvernement Britannique avant d'être mise en vigueur.

3. Publier par la voie des journaux toutes instructions générales ou circulaires ultérieures ayant pour objet d'expliquer les Articles du Tarif ou d'en déterminer la portée et constater le droit des autorités Anglaises d'en contester les dispositions dans le cas où elles leur sembleraient contraires aux stipulations du Traité ou du Tarif.

Les Délégués Anglais déclarent, en outre, que d'après leurs instructions, ils sont tenus de maintenir leur demande concernant l'abolition des droits du commerce intérieur par mer ainsi que celle touchant l'abolition des droits d'exportation.

Le commerce de la Grande-Bretagne avec la Turquie prendrait sans nul doute un très grand essor par le fait du développement de la prospérité matérielle qui ne manquerait pas de résulter pour l'Empire Ottoman à la suite de l'abolition de ces droits.

C'était à ce point de vue seulement, et sans avoir nullement l'intention de s'immiscer dans l'administration intérieure de l'Empire, que le Gouvernement Britannique avait demandé l'abolition des droits en question.

Il a estimé que cette mesure pourrait compenser en partie les préjudices causées au commerce Anglais par suite de l'augmentation très considérable des droits d'entrée stipulée dans le nouveau Tarif.

Les Délégués Anglais croient, dès lors, engager leurs collègues Ottomans à soumettre de nouveau cette demande à la sérieuse appréciation de la Sublime Porte, et de tâcher d'amener le Gouvernement Impérial à s'associer aux vues que le Gouvernement Britannique a exprimé à ce sujet dans l'intérêt du commerce des deux pays.

No. 14.

Mr. Petre to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 90. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, July 26, 1889.*

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch No. 44, Commercial, of the 15th instant, transmitting copies of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and of a Memorandum from Mr. Fane on the subject of the commercial relations between Portugal and Turkey, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have ascertained that no communications are taking place at the present time between the two countries either for the termination or modification of the stipulations of the Commercial Treaty of February 1868. The Porte made proposals for a modification in 1886 which were declined by Portugal, and the last septennial period of the Treaty has now been entered upon.

Your Lordship will find full particulars relating to this subject in the accompanying Memorandum which Sir George Bonham has written at my request after a conversation with Senhor Barreiros, Director of the Commercial Department of the Portuguese Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Memorandum respecting Portuguese Treaties with Turkey.

IT appears that no Tariff has ever been drawn up between Portugal and Turkey under the Treaty of Commerce between the two countries of 1868, and that, as stated in Mr. Fane's Memorandum, commerce between the two countries is carried on in accordance with the Declaration annexed to the Treaty, by which both nations enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

As Portugal enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment, which is all that she requires, she has no wish for a special Tariff, and, moreover, the period within which any such Tariff could have been drawn up has now lapsed.

Before the last seven years' period commenced, *i.e.*, in 1886, the Porte made proposals for a modification of the Treaty, but as they involved a denunciation of the Treaty, Portugal declined to accede to them, and the Treaty will, therefore, run its full course of twenty-eight years and expire in 1896.

The considerations referred to in the latter part of Mr. Fane's Memorandum do not appear to have as yet occurred to the Portuguese Government, as M. Barreiros said that the Treaty of 1843, which would then come into force again, is perpetual; and on my pointing out that the Porte have the right to denounce it by giving twelve months' notice, he said there were still the Capitulations to fall back upon, which does not appear to be the case.

As my present inquiry has regard rather to recent negotiations, I do not inquire further into what might take place after the expiration of the Treaty in 1896.

M. Barreiros, however, stated positively that there is no record in the Department of any negotiations on the subject having taken place since those already referred to in 1886, when M. du Boccage was in office, but that, in order to be quite sure, he would make inquiries at Constantinople, where Portuguese interests are confided to the charge of the Italian Embassy.

The actual commerce between the two countries must be insignificant, as in the statistics published annually in which separate Tables are given showing the imports from and exports to various countries, statistics relating to Turkey are not given specifically, being included under the head of countries "not otherwise mentioned."

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

July 25, 1889.

No. 15.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 69. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 30, 1889.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch No. 76, Commercial, of the 19th instant, and in requesting that you will convey to Mr. Fane my thanks for his Memorandum on the subject of commercial relations with Turkey, forwarded with that despatch, I have to inform you that these papers will be printed, and shall receive early consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 16.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 71. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 31, 1889.*

I HAVE the following remarks to make in connection with the subject of commercial relations with Turkey.

1. It is not quite clear from the correspondence whether all the separate Tariffs annexed to Treaties of Commerce between the Porte and foreign Powers have now lapsed, or whether any are still outstanding, and, in this event, for what further period they are likely to remain in force. I should be glad to obtain definite information on these points.

2. As soon as your Excellency can obtain the new Tariff negotiated between the Porte and Germany, or any other new Tariff agreed upon between the Porte and a country which has important trade relations with the Ottoman Empire, or, more particularly, the uniform Tariff which it is understood has been drawn up, I shall be glad if you will consult Mr. Wrench and report to me as regards changes adopted with respect to the designation or classification of goods, and rates of duty, which may be at variance with the Tariff agreed upon between Her Majesty's Government and the Porte in 1885, and likely to be prejudicial to British trade interests.

3. I shall also be glad to receive your Excellency's observations on the text of the proposed new Commercial Treaty between this country and Turkey which was forwarded to you with my despatch No. 33, Commercial, of the 18th April, 1888, considered with especial reference to the new Treaty between the Porte and Germany, a text of which accompanied your despatch No. 23, Commercial, of the 2nd March last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 17.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 70. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 31, 1889.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying copies of a despatch, and its inclosure, as marked in the margin,* respecting the commercial relations between Turkey and Portugal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 14.

No. 17 A.

Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet.

THE arguments used by Mr. Fane are no doubt very powerful, and ably contended for: but I doubt very much whether they could be supported by international law.

The Commercial Convention between this country and Turkey of the 16th August, 1838, had the following heading affixed to it:—

"Convention appended to the Capitulations granted to Great Britain by the Ottoman Porte, amending and altering certain stipulations therein contained, as regards the commerce and navigation of the two countries."

Then followed the preamble, which ran as follows:—

"During the friendly intercourse which has happily subsisted so long between the Sublime Porte and the Kings of Great Britain, Capitulations granted by the Porte, and Treaties concluded between the two Powers, have regulated the rates of duty payable on merchandize exported from, and imported into, the dominions of the Sublime Porte; and have established and declared the rights, privileges, immunities, and obligations of British merchants trading to, and residing in, the Imperial territories. But since the period when the above-mentioned stipulations were last revised, changes of various kinds have happened in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire, and in the external relations of that Empire with other Powers; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Sultan, have therefore agreed now to regulate again, by a special and additional Act, the commercial intercourse of their subjects, in order to increase the trade between their respective dominions, and to render more easy the exchange of the produce of the one country for that of the other. They have consequently named for their Plenipotentiaries," &c.

Article I then declared that all rights, privileges, and immunities which had been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing Capitulations and Treaties were confirmed then and for ever, except in as far as they might be specifically altered by that Convention. It is scarcely necessary to describe the contents of the other Articles of this Convention; but a copy of it is annexed for convenience of reference.

On the 29th April, 1861, a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was concluded between this country and Turkey, the object being, as stated in the preamble, to extend the commercial relations between their respective dominions.

The 1st Article of this Treaty ran as follows:—

"All rights, privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing Capitulations and Treaties are confirmed now and for ever, with the exception of those clauses of the said Capitulations which it is the object of the present Treaty to modify; and it is, moreover, expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges, or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants or may hereafter grant to, or suffer to be enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any other Power, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain."

It was then recorded (Article II) that by the Convention of the 16th August, 1838, all monopolies of agricultural produce, or of any other articles whatsoever, as well as all permits ("teskerés") from the local Governors, either for the purchase of any article, or for its removal from one place to another when purchased, had been abolished; and that any attempt to compel British subjects to receive such permits from the local Governors should be considered as an infraction of Treaties.

It would appear to be unnecessary to describe here the contents of each of the other Articles of this Treaty, but a copy of it is also annexed for convenience of reference; but it should be pointed out that it was declared, by Article XX, that the Treaty, when ratified, should be "*substituted* for the Convention concluded between the two High Contracting Parties on the 16th August, 1838;" and that it should remain in force for twenty-eight years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, but with liberty to each Party to give to the other, at the end of fourteen years, notice for its revision, or for its *determination* at the expiration of a year from the date of that notice; and so again at the end of twenty-one years.

This Treaty terminated on the 1st October, 1883, in pursuance of a notice to that effect given by the Porte; and it has hitherto been held by Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Law Officers, that with its termination British subjects are remitted to their prior rights, and that they are entitled to the benefit of all Capitulations and Treaties *prior* to the Treaty of 1838, which was replaced by that of 1861. (A copy

of the Law Officers' Report of the 18th May, 1883, and of my Memorandum of the 7th February, 1883, are also annexed.)

Mr. Fane is, however, of opinion that the contention of the Porte that our Commercial Treaties of 1838 and 1861 have completely lapsed is untenable, and he maintains that our Convention of 1838, being perpetual, has not expired; that it was incorporated with the Capitulations; and that it was solemnly declared in the Convention of 1838 that those ancient Capitulations remained unchanged and unaffected, except in so far as they might be specifically altered by that Convention. But the Convention of 1838 was clearly not perpetual in all its provisions, since numerous alterations were made in it by the Treaty of 1861, which latter Treaty was expressly declared to be substituted for the Convention of 1838.

Mr. Fane further maintains that the Treaty of 1861 was only substituted for the Convention of 1838 "during its duration," and that at the end of its duration the Convention of 1838 came back into force, but I cannot say that I concur in this view; and, after alluding to the opinion of the Law Officers of 1883, above referred to, he says he respectfully ventures to think that they would have come to a conclusion more entirely favourable to British commerce if they had been acquainted with the advantage of examining collaterally all the various Capitulations or Commercial Treaties contracted by the Porte with the various Powers, for the purpose of arriving at the real meaning of any obscure or ambiguous passage in any one of those Treaties or Capitulations.

It would appear to be very desirable, therefore, to submit the question as to the validity of the Convention of 1838 again to the Law Officers, with Mr. Fane's Memorandum.

Her Majesty's Government have hitherto maintained that the *Capitulations* are *perpetual* in their nature and character, though temporarily suspended from time to time in certain respects by the provisions of Treaties of *limited duration*, dealing with particular matters; and that in the event of such Treaties not being renewed, the operation of the Capitulations revives as regards matters dealt with by the lapsed Treaties; and that Her Majesty's Government have a right to most-favoured-nation treatment at all times and in all matters; which right had never been disputed, and which Her Majesty's Government did not intend to relinquish.

(Signed) E. HERTSLET.

Foreign Office, August 9, 1889.

No. 17 B.

Memorandum by Mr. Streatfeild respecting Treaties with Turkey of 1838 and 1861.

I HAVE been unable to find that any question arose, during the negotiations which took place respecting the Treaty of 1861,* as to whether the Treaty of 1838 was to revive in the event of the expiration of the former Treaty.

No term of duration was fixed for the Treaty of 1838, but it was stipulated that the Tariff should be revised once every seven years, and it was in 1859, when one of the seven-years periods had expired, that the modification of the existing Treaty was thought of.

The new Treaty was alluded to as one by which it was proposed to improve some of the provisions of the Treaty of 1838. Sir H. Bulwer: No. 78, January 29, 1861.

The drafts which were first sent home from Constantinople did not contain the clause providing that "the new Treaty, when ratified, should be substituted for the Convention of 1838;" but Sir H. Bulwer was instructed to insert it; and with regard to Article II he was told that "the first part of this Article is a reproduction of Article II of the Convention of 1838. As the new Treaty is intended to supersede that Convention, it would be better to recite the remainder of the Article than to refer to the old Convention for it." To Sir H. Bulwer, No. 119, February 28, 1861. Ibid.

(Signed) FREDK. H. T. STREATFEILD.

Foreign Office, August 22, 1889.

* To Sir H. Bulwer, No. 478, September 7; ditto, No. 594, October 21; Sir H. Bulwer, No. 123, February 28; ditto, No. 144, March 14; ditto, No. 164, March 27; ditto, No. 187, April 4; ditto, No. 188, April 4; ditto, No. 319, June 9; ditto, No. 668, October 8; ditto, No. 704, October 30; ditto, No. 840, December 11; ditto, No. 862, December 19; Memorandum, January 4; Board of Trade, January 21; ditto, April 14; Memorandum, May 5; to Board of Trade, July 17; ditto, October 30; ditto, December 27, 1860. To Sir H. Bulwer, No. 42, January 22; ditto, No. 55, January 24; ditto, No. 115, February 28; ditto, No. 120, February 28; Sir H. Bulwer, No. 20, January 8; ditto, No. 69, January 22; ditto, No. 78, January 29; ditto, No. 118, February 13; ditto, No. 345, May 15; Board of Trade, January 8; to ditto, February 16; Board of Trade, February 16; to ditto, February 25; Board of Trade, February 26; to ditto, April 3; Board of Trade, April 4; to ditto, May 29; Board of Trade, May 30, 1861.

No. 18.

Foreign Office to Law Officers of the Crown.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1889.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Marquis of Salisbury, to transmit to you the accompanying copy in print of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,* inclosing a Memorandum by Mr. Fane, Secretary of Her Majesty's Embassy, on the Treaty rights of Her Majesty's subjects in the Ottoman Empire. This important question was submitted to the consideration of your predecessors in office, whose Report thereon, dated the 18th May, 1883, is herewith inclosed, together with all the papers referred to therein.† In that Report your predecessors stated that, on consideration of the information before them, they were of opinion that it was open to contention that Article I of the Treaty of 1861 granted most-favoured-nation treatment for all time, and was not extinguished by the said Treaty of 1861 having terminated; they did not, however, think that this view could be insisted on as clearly sound, and suggested that the sounder view probably was that British subjects would, after the termination of the Treaty of 1861, become entitled to the benefit of all Capitulations and Treaties *prior to the Treaty of* 1838.

This opinion was assumed to involve the following positions:—

1. That the English Capitulations did not grant the enjoyment of favours granted *in the future* to other nations; but that all such favours granted up to the date of the Treaty of 1838 were confirmed *for ever* to British subjects by the 1st Article of that Treaty, and that such grant was not effected by the two facts that the Treaty of 1861, repeating such grant, had replaced that of 1838, and that the Treaty of 1861 had itself terminated.

2. That the stipulations contained in the Ottoman Capitulations were of such a nature that, although they might be modified by subsequent Treaties, they revived on the termination of the Treaties modifying them.

3. That the stipulations contained in the Treaty of 1838 did not share this function with those in the Capitulations, and did not revive on the termination of the Treaty of 1861.

Mr. Fane has collected and set forth in his Memorandum certain evidence bearing on these points, which it will perhaps be convenient for you to consider *seriatim* and favour Lord Salisbury with your opinion as to its value on each point, and as to the question whether it is of such a nature as would lead you to form an opinion other than that expressed by your predecessors in office, and whether the three positions stated above are correct and ought to be maintained.

With regard to the *first position*, namely, that the English Capitulations do not include the grant of favours accorded in the future to other nations, it appears that the XIth Article of the Treaty of Belgrade concedes to Austrian subjects the "privilèges dont ont joui jusqu'à présent dans les États de l'Empire Ottoman les autres Chrétiens exempts de tribut, les nations même les plus amies, et principalement les Français, les Anglais, et les Hollandais." These words appear as little intended to convey future favours as the following, which constitute the corresponding portion of the English Capitulations:—

"All the Capitulations, privileges, and Articles granted to the French, Venetian, and other Princes . . . . having been in like manner . . . . granted to the English, ... the same shall be always observed. . . . ."

The meaning assigned to the words quoted above from the Austrian Treaty of 1739, known as the "Treaty of Belgrade," was, however, made clear from the Vth Article of the Treaty of 1784, the preamble of which states that one of the purposes of the Treaty was to explain the XIth Article of the Treaty of Belgrade. The explanatory Article is as follows:—

"The Sublime Porte declares, further, that under the Treaties of Belgrade and Passarowitz,‡ and in view of the good understanding existing between the two Courts, the Imperial and Royal Court is entitled to claim for its subjects, without exception, the same liberties, advantages, and favours which other Frankish nations, and in particular the French, the English, the Dutch, and the Russians, or any other more favoured nation enjoys, *or may hereafter enjoy*."

Mr. Fane states that in more recent times the Porte has repeatedly admitted that the Capitulations conveyed future privileges, and cites an extreme case which happened in

* No. 13. † See List.

‡ This Treaty (1718) does not appear, any more than that of Belgrade, to convey *future* favours.

1839 when Austria claimed the right to such parts of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of 1838 as suited her, while rejecting those parts which did not suit her. The Porte gave full satisfaction to the claim thus made.

Mr. Fane also observes that the preamble to the Treaty of 1840 between the Netherlands and Turkey shows that the Porte understood the Netherlands Capitulations as entitling the Low Countries to the advantages of the British and French Treaties of 1838, although the Dutch Capitulations are as silent as the English and Austrian Capitulations with regard to the grant of future favours.

I am therefore to inquire whether the additional information now adduced is such as to lead you to the opinion that British subjects are entitled under the English Capitulations, as apart from the stipulation in Article I of the Treaty of 1838, to the enjoyment of the favours granted by the Porte *at any time* to the subjects of any other foreign Power.

With regard to the *second position*, namely, that the stipulations of the Capitulations revive on the termination of a Treaty suspending or modifying them, I am to state that a special jurisprudence seems to have arisen on this point in the case of the Ottoman Capitulations. Otherwise, it would certainly appear that where a terminable Treaty takes the place of a perpetual Treaty, and the terminable Treaty does actually terminate, such termination could not revive the older Treaty; for the duration Article in the new Treaty—making the conventional relations between the Contracting Parties to be of limited duration—must presumably be taken as having been advisedly substituted for the *corresponding* article, *i.e.*, the duration Article in the old Treaty, by which the conventional relations had been declared perpetual.

But, as concerns the Ottoman Capitulations, Sir E. Hertslet, in a Memorandum of the 9th ultimo, herewith transmitted to you,* states that:—

"Her Majesty's Government have hitherto maintained that the Capitulations are *perpetual* in their nature and character, though temporarily suspended from time to time by the provisions of Treaties of limited duration, dealing with particular matters; and that, in the event of such Treaties not being renewed, the operations of the Capitulations revives as regards matters dealt with by the lapsed Treaties."

A Russian diplomatic note, quoted by Mr. Fane, maintains the same doctrine. It is as follows:—

"Les Traités subséquents n'ont fait que confirmer et consacrer à nouveau les Capitulations: Si certaines clauses de ces dernières, ayant trait principalement aux relations commerciales, ont été modifiées par des Conventions conclues pour des termes limités, du moment où les termes de ces Conventions viennent à expirer, les modifications susdites perdent leur vigueur et les clauses des Capitulations, toujours virtuellement existantes, reprennent toute leur force et valeur."

Lord Salisbury would be glad to learn whether, in your opinion, the practice of the Porte with regard to the modification of the Capitulations by terminable Treaties would be sufficient, if shown to be constant, to establish, in respect to the former instruments, the position that they revive on the termination of Treaties modifying them, even though such latter Treaties would, in the case of conventional Agreements with other countries, be held to have abrogated entirely and for ever the portions of the earlier Treaties of which they had taken the place.

The *third position* is that the Treaty of 1838, unlike the Capitulations, did not revive on the lapse of a Treaty, that, namely, of 1861, by which it was replaced.

Mr. Fane points out that the Treaty of 1838 is styled a "Convention *appended to* the Capitulations granted to Great Britain . . . ," and argues that it is one of the "existing Capitulations and Treaties" referred to in the 1st Article of the Treaty of 1861, and must therefore be taken to be an integral part of the Capitulations incapable of being abrogated by a terminable Agreement. Other important arguments in favour of this view are the following:—

"Although several Powers copied the example of the British Treaty of 1861, and introduced into their corresponding Treaties Articles stating that their respective Treaties of 1861 were *substituted* for those of 1838, certain other Powers did not do so. Thus the French Treaty, far from containing any Article abrogating the Treaty of 1838, is described in the preamble as being "intended" to give, "by a special and *additional* Act, a fresh extension to the relations . . . . established . . . . by the Treaty of Commerce of 1838."†

Again, in Articles II and III of the Austrian Treaty corresponding to the British Treaty of 1861, the British and French Treaties of 1838 are referred to as being still in force. The Articles in question are as follows:—

* Sir E. Hertslet, August 9, 1889.

† Mr. Fane's Memorandum (see Inclosure in No 13).

"Article II. Il reste expressément entendu que les sujets . . . . de l'Autriche continueront à jouir comme par le passé, sauf les modifications apportées par la présente Convention, de tous les droits qui leur ont été conférés et garantis par l'accession de l'Autriche aux Traités de Commerce conclus par la Sublime Porte en 1838 avec l'Angleterre et avec la France.

"Article III. La Sublime Porte s'étant, en vertu de l'Article II des Traités conclus en 1838 avec l'Angleterre et avec la France (dont les stipulations, comme il a été dit à l'Article précédent, *sont* en vigueur *aussi* pour le commerce de l'Autriche) formellement engagée à abolir tous les monopoles ainsi que les 'teskérés.' . . . ."

Now, the British Treaty of 1861 was "substituted for" the Treaty of 1838 on its ratification (see Article XX), namely, on the 9th July, 1861; but the Articles quoted above from the Austrian Treaty, which speak of the British Treaty as being *also* in force for Austrian commerce, and therefore *still* in force for British commerce, are from the Austrian Treaty bearing the date of the 22nd May, 1862, i.e., nearly a year after the British Treaty of 1838, would be assumed to have been abrogated.

Article II of the British Treaty of 1861 seem to allude to the Treaty of 1838 as being still in force. It says that "the Sublime Porte having, in virtue of the IInd Article of the Convention of 1838, formally engaged to abolish all monopolies as well as 'teskérés,' any attempt to compel British subjects to receive such 'teskérés' shall be considered as an infraction *of Treaties*."* This provision neither stipulates a new abolition of monopolies and "teskérés," nor renews a former abolition: it merely recites the previous abolition, and refers to the Treaty containing it as a separate instrument still in force.

With regard to the Treaties concluded between the Sublime Porte and other Powers in 1861 and subsequent years, it may be noted that those with France (27th April, 1861), Portugal (23rd February, 1868), and Russia (3rd February, 1862), are silent as to any substitution thereof for the Treaties corresponding to the British Treaty of 1838; that certain others, namely, Hanse Towns (27th September, 1862), Netherlands (25th February, 1862), Portugal, Prussia (20th March, 1862), merely state that monopolies have been abolished without stating how or when; and that in the Russian Treaty the Porte "*engages ainsi*" to abolish monopolies.

Sir E. Hertslet, in the Memorandum already inclosed, expresses the opinion that the Treaty of 1838 was nevertheless abrogated by that of 1861. It appears from the accompanying Memorandum, prepared in this Office,† that the British Government originally intended merely to improve some of the provisions of the Treaty of 1838, but finally decided that the new instrument was to "supersede" that Treaty. But it is, of course, possible that the word "supersede" was used in a limited sense with regard to the Treaty of 1838, as indeed it might have been used with regard to the Capitulations themselves, and merely meant that the Treaty of 1861 was to "supersede, *during its continuance*, the Treaty of 1838."

I am to inquire whether the information now submitted for your consideration enables you to form a definite opinion as to whether or not the Treaty of 1838 between Great Britain and Turkey was in fact extinguished by that of 1861, or whether it should be considered as an integral part of the Capitulations, and, as such, should be held to have revived on the termination of the Treaty of 1861.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 19.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 101. Commercial. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September 30, 1889.*

I HAVE the honour, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions contained in your despatch No. 71, Commercial, of the 31st July, 1889, to forward the following inclosures.

A copy of the new Tariff which it is proposed is to serve as a basis for the future uniform Tariff of the Ottoman Empire.

This Tariff includes the alterations and reductions negotiated up to date, with the

* This appears as "an infraction of *the Treaties*" in the other corresponding Treaties.
† No. 17 a.

other principal Powers subsequently to the one agreed upon between Her Majesty's Government and the Porte on the 9th July, 1885.

It has been copied from data obtained by Mr. Consul Wrench, and it corresponds to section 2 of my above-named instructions.

As to section 1, I believe and I am assured that although several Treaties have not lapsed yet, and the dates of their expiration are in possession of your Lordship's Department, the duty of 8 per cent. on imported goods is now generally applied to all countries alike.

I have further the honour to forward to your Lordship two interesting Memoranda, one by Mr. Wrench and another by Mr. A. Hardinge, showing the nature and the results of the Tariff negotiations with the other Powers which have entered upon them after our own came to a conclusion.

The negotiations for a Commercial Treaty with Germany have not terminated yet, and until they do it would be premature to make remarks or to establish comparisons with our own draft.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

Proposed Turkish Tariff: 1880.

Explanation.—The alterations (underlined and in brackets) and the additions (printed in italics) represent the changes made in the Tariff since the termination of the negotiations with Great Britain.

A Memorandum is annexed to the Tariff enumerating the points still at issue between the Porte and the Austrian and Russian Delegates.

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1865.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Per cent.
	I.—Animaux vivants.						
1	Chevaux entiers, hongres, juments, poulains	Par tête	200 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.
2	Poulains suivant leur mère	"	20 00	..	..	..	
3	Mulets, mules, bardeaux, et poulains-mulets	"	60 00	..	..	..	
4	Poulains-mulets suivant leur mère	"	10 00	..	..	..	
	Anes et ânesses—						
5	(*a.*) De grande race	"	60 00	..	..	..	
6	(*b.*) De petite race	"	20 00	..	..	..	
7	(*c.*) Anons	"	10 00	..	..	..	
8	Chameaux	"	120 00	..	..	..	
9	Taureaux et buffles	"	104 00	..	..	..	
10	Bœufs	"	80 00	..	..	..	
11	Vaches et femelles de bufle, bourillons et taurillons, génisses et génisses de bouffle	"	55 00	..	..	..	
12	Veaux (au-dessous de 60 kilog. de poids)	"	10 00	..	..	..	
13	Beliers, moutons, brebis, boucs, et chèvres	"	7 00	..	..	..	
14	Agneaux et chevreaux	"	4 00	..	..	..	
15	Porcs	"	25 00	..	..	..	
16	Cochons de lait (au-dessous de 10 kilog. de poids)	"	4 00	..	..	..	
17	Chiens de chasse, de luxe, et de garde	"	28 00	..	..	..	
18	Lapins	"	1 50	..	..	..	
19	Poules, coqs, poulets, pintades et canards	"	00 50	..	..	..	
20	Dindons et dindes	Par tête	2 50	..	..	..	Point de tare.
21	Oies et autre volaille et oiseaux	"	1 50	..	..	..	
22	Animaux vivants non-dénommés	"	5 00	..	..	..	
	II.—Aliments d'Origine Animale.						
1	Viande fraîche et viande salée non spécialement dénommées ci-dessous	Les 100 kilog.	50 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. .. 16 Paniers .. .. 9 Balles 4
2	Jambons [saucisses] langues de bœuf; conserves de viande dans des récipients hermétiquement fermés	"	150 00	..	..	..	
3	*Saucisses*, lard et autres viandes fumées ou séchées	"	85 00	120 00	..	35 00	
4	Volaille et gibier tué	"	750 00	..	..	..	
5	Extrait de viande	"	85 00	90 00	..	5 00	Caisses et futailles .. .. 14 Paniers 7
6	Graisse de porc et d'oie	"	..	..	..	20 00	Balles .. .. 4 Baquets 14
	Beurre—						
7	(*a.*) Frais et salé	"	130 00	150 00	..	..	
8	(*b.*) Beurre dit de Sibérie, beurre fondu, et beurres artificiels	"	90 00	..	..	..	
9	Tchereviche et graisse de queue de mouton ("kouirouk")	"	60 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 14 Paniers .. .. .. 7 Balles .. .. 4 Baquets 10
	Fromage—						
10	(*a.*) Salamoura, kachkaval, kacher, touloum, et autres espèces analogues	"	60 00	..	..	..	
11	(*b.*) Autre, tel que: Gruyère, fromage dit de Hollande, Chester, Parmesan, Brie, Roquefort, &c., et leurs imitations	"	108 00	125 00	..	17 00	
12	Lait, frais ou caillé	"	15 00	..	..	..	Point de tare
13	Crème de lait	"	200 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 16 Paniers 9
14	Œufs	"	65 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 14 Paniers 7
	Poissons—						
15	(*a.*) Frais, vivant ou mort	"	60 00	..	..	..	Balles 4
16	(*b.*) Harengs salés	"	25 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.
17	(*c.*) Sardines *simplement salées* en fûts	"	65 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles 14
18	(*d.*) Autres poissons salés en fûts	"	45 00	..	..	..	
19	(*e.*) Esturgeon et sterlet, séchés ou fumés et nerf d'esturgeon	"	300 00	..	..	..	
20	(*f.*) Morue (stockfish) et autres poissons secs	"	80 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 14 Paniers 7
21	(*g.*) Autres poissons fumés	"	65 00	..	..	..	Balles 4
21 *bis*	(*h.*) *Poissons marinés à l'huile en fûts*	"	60 00	..	..	..	
22	Bouturgue	"	600 00	..	..	..	
	Caviar—						
23	(*a.*) Noir	"	400 00	..	..	..	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	Caviar (*suite*)—						Point de tare.	
24	(*b.*) Rouge (tarama)	Les 100 kilog. ..	24 00	..	..	..		
25	(*c.*) Rouge (dil)	" ..	30 00	..	..	..		
	Huîtres—						Caisses et futailles	14
26	(*a.*) Fraîches	" ..	45 00	60 00	..	15 00	Paniers	7
27	(*b.*) Marinées	" ..	225 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
28	Moules, escargots, et autres coquillages pleins	" ..	100 00	..	..	..		
29	Homards et autres crustacées	" ..	150 00	..	..	..		
30	Tortues vivantes ou tuées	" ..	180 00	..	..	..		
							Caisses et futailles	15
							Paniers	7
31	Miel	" ..	60 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
							Caisses et futailles	14
							Paniers	7
32	Tous autres aliments d'origine animale, frais, salés, fumés, ou séchés	" ..	180 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
	N.B.—Quant aux conserves dans des récipients hermétiquement fermés et non-dénommés ci-dessus, voir Groupe XI.							
	III.—Céréales, Légumineux, Pommes de Terre.							
1	Froment, épeautre, méteil	Les 100 kilog. ..	6 30	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Avoine, orge, et kaphidja, seigle, maïs, millet, sarrasin ..	" ..	4 25	..	..	..		
3	Graine de sésame	" ..	14 00	..	..	..		
4	Riz	" ..	10 50	..	..	..		
5	Pois-chiches, pois, fèves, haricots, lentilles, et autres légumineux secs	" ..	7 00	..	..	..		
6	Pommes de terre, patates	" ..	6 00	..	..	..		
	IV.—Produits de la Meunerie et Patisserie Ordinaire.							
	Farine—						Point de tare.	
1	(*a.*) De froment	" ..	13 50	16 00	..	2 50		
2	(*b.*) D'avoine, d'orge, de maïs, et autres farines non-dénommées	" ..	9 00	11 00	..	2 00		
3	Gruau perlé	" ..	17 50	25 00	..	7 50		
4	Autres gruaux, semoules, et autres blés mondés	" ..	13 50	16 00	..	2 50		
5	Malt	" ..	15 00	20 00	..	5 00		
6	Amidon, fécule et poudre d'amidon	" ..	36 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	14
7	Arrowroot	" ..	84 00	..	..	..	Paniers	7
8	Sagou, tapioca, et leurs équivalents	" ..	45 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
9	Vermicelles, macaronis, et pâtes dites d'Italie	" ..	30 00	40 00	..	10 00		
10	Pain	" ..	12 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
							Caisses et futailles	14
							Paniers	7
11	Pain azyme	Les 100 kilog. ..	40 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
12	Biscuits de mer, galettes, et autres pâtisseries communes ..	" ..	25 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	V.—Fruits et Légumes.							
	Fruits frais—						Point de tare.	
1	(*a.*) Raisins, oranges, citrons, olives vertes, [pommes et poires]	Les 100 kilog. ..	15 00	18 75	..	3 75	Caisses et futailles	16
2	(*b.*) *Pommes, poires, et* autres fruits frais non-dénommés ..	" ..	37 50	..	..	..	Paniers	7
							Balles	4
	Fruits secs—						Caisses et futailles	14
3	(*a.*) Figues	" ..	30 00	..	..	..	Paniers	7
4	(*b.*) Amandes, pistaches	" ..	90 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
5	(*c.*) Pepins de citrouille, noix, noisettes	" ..	18 00	22 50	..	4 50	Point de tare.	
6	(*d.*) Caroubes	" ..	9 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	14
							Paniers	7
7	(*e.*) Raisins, dattes, et autres fruits secs non-dénommés ..	" ..	45 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
	Légumes frais—						Point de tare.	
8	(*a.*) Oignon	" ..	4 50	..	..	..		
9	(*b.*) Ail, et autres légumes frais non-dénommés	" ..	15 00	..	..	..		
10	Fruits et légumes séchés même en poudre, cuits à l'eau ou salés ..	" ..	60 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	14
11	Sucs et jus comestibles de fruits, de baies, ou de raves, préparés sans sucre	" ..	15 00	..	..	..	Paniers	7
12	Écorces d'oranges, fraîches ou desséchées	" ..	30 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
	VI.—Épices.							
1	Anis, anis étoilé, graine de fenouille, cumin, coriandre, et graines de moutarde	Les 100 kilog. ..	80 00	..	..	..		
2	Houblon	" ..	110 00	..	..	..		
3	Poivre noir et rouge, piment, quatre-épices, gingembre ..	" ..	90 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	17
4	Bois de cassia ("cassia lignea") cannelle	" ..	75 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
5	Fleur de cannelle	" ..	180 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
6	Cardamômes	" ..	750 00	..	..	..		
7	Noix muscade et fleur de muscade	" ..	450 00	..	..	..		
8	Vanille, safran	" ..	3,000 00	..	..	..		
9	Câpres non comprises au Groupe No. XI	" ..	45 00	..	..	..		
10	[Girofles et] autres épices non-dénommées	" ..	150 00	..	..	..		

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Per cent.
	VII.—Café, Cacao, Thé.						
	Café—						
1	(*a.*) Cru	Les 100 kilog. ..	110 00	..	..	..	En futailles en bois dur .. .. 12 En futailles autres .. .. 8 En caisses de moins de 200 kilog. .. 17 En caisses de 200 kilog. et au-dessus . 12 En paniers .. .. .. 9 En balles .. .. .. 2 En sacs 1
2	(*b.*) Torréfié même moulu, pur ou mélangé de succédanées ..	,, ..	140 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 17 Paniers .. .. .. 9 Balles .. .. 2 Sacs 1
3	Pellicules de café	,, ..	60 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 12 Paniers .. .. .. 6 Balles .. .. 2 Sacs 1
4	Chicorée torréfiée et autres succédanés de café	,, ..	40 00	..	..	..	
	Cacao—						
5	(*a.*) En fèves	,, ..	120 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 12 Paniers .. .. .. 9 Balles 3
6	(*b.*) Pellicules	,, ..	30 00	..	..	..	
7	Chocolat, pâte de cacao et poudre de cacao	,, ..	180 00	203 00	..	23 00	Caisses et futailles .. .. 16 Paniers .. .. .. 9 Balles 4
8	Thé	,, ..	400 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 23 N.B.—Les thés importés en demi-caisses, en quarts ou demi-quarts de caisses emballés ou thés ensemble jouiront de la même tare.
	VIII.—Sucre, Mélasse, Sirop						
	Sucre—						
1	(*a.*) Raffiné en pains entiers ou cassés, carrés ou en tablettes, pilés ou en farine, sucre candi	Les 100 kilog. ..	36 00	60 00	..	24 00	En boucauts et futailles en bois dur .. 14 En boucauts et futailles autres .. 10 En caisses .. .. .. 13 En paniers .. .. .. 7 En balles 4
2	(*b.*) Brut	,, ..	29 00	48 00	..	19 00	
3	Sirop de sucre et glucose granulée (sucre amorphe)	,, ..	21 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.
4	Mélasse, glucose en état liquide	,, ..	9 00	..	..	..	

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Per cent.
	IX.—Boissons Fermentées, eaux Minérales.						
	Bière—						
1	(*a.*) En fûts	Les 100 kilog. ..	21 00	28 00	..	7 00	[Doubles fûts .. .. .. [11] *Point de tare.*
2	(*b.*) En bouteilles	,, ..	33 00	40 00	..	7 00	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles .. 24 Paniers renfermant bouteilles .. 16
3	Alcool en fûts	,, ..	40 00	..	..	..	Doubles fûts 11
4	Cognac, rhum, arac, eau-de-vie et autres spiritueux édulcorés ou aromatisés en futailles	,, ..	100 00	..	..	..	
	N.B.—Les spiritueux compris dans l'Article 4 ci-dessus, qui seraient de 75 degrés Tralles ou au-dessus ainsi que l'alcool désigné à l'Article 3 seront assujettis en outre du droit de douane à la taxe entière du "miri" et ceux de 60–150 degrés Tralles à la moitié de cette taxe.						
	Boissons spiritueuses en bouteilles, cruches, ou dames-jeannes—						
5	(*a.*) Marasquine, Curaçao, Chartreuse, et autres liqueurs ..	,, ..	150 00	200 00	..	50 00	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles .. 24 Paniers renfermant bouteilles .. 16
6	(*b.*) Cognac, rhum, arac, eau-de-vie, et autres boissons non-sucrées ainsi que alcool en bouteilles	,, ..	150 00	..	..	..	
	Vins—						
7	(*a.*) Mousseux	,, ..	150 00	200 00	..	50 00	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles *et paniers renfermant bouteilles* .. 24 Doubles fûts 11
8	(*b.*) Autres vins et succédanés de vin, cidre, &c.; moût de raisin ou d'autres fruits *en fûts* [ou en bouteilles]	,, ..	100 00	..	..	..	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles .. 24 Paniers renfermant bouteilles .. 16
	Vinaigre—						Point de tare.
9	(*a.*) En fûts	,, ..	13 00	15 00	..	2 00	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles .. 24
10	(*b.*) En bouteilles	,, ..	30 00	37 00	..	7 00	Paniers renfermant bouteilles .. 16
11	Eaux minérales, eaux gazeuses	,, ..	16 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.
	X.—Huiles Comestibles.						
1	Huile d'olives, en futailles, ou autres, ainsi qu'en cruches au-dessus de 15 kilog. de poids brut par pièce	Les 100 kilog. ..	50 00	60 00	..	10 00	Doubles fûts 11
2	Huile d'olives et autres huiles grasses végétales, en bouteilles ou en cruches d'un poids brut de 15 kilog. ou au-dessous par pièce	,, ..	70 00	90 00	..	20 00	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles .. 24 Paniers renfermant bouteilles .. 16
	Obs.—Huile d'olive dénaturée voir Groupe XXVI, Article 1 bis.						

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	XI.—Confitures, Assaisonnements Fins, et Conserves dans des Récipients Hermétiquement Fermés.							
1	Confitures et sucreries	Les 100 kilog.	180 00	220 00	..	40 00	Caisses et futailles	20
2	Halva	"	75 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
3	Gateaux et biscuits fins de toute espèce	"	135 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
	Moutarde—							
4	(*a.*) En poudre	"	60 00	..	..	..		
5	(*b.*) Préparée	"	85 00	105 00	..	20 00		
	Conserves au vinaigre ou à la moutarde—							
6	(*a.*) En futailles	"	30 00	..	..	..	Doubles fûts	11
							Caisses et futailles	20
7	(*b.*) En bouteilles	"	60 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
8	Fruits, légumes, et autres comestibles confits au sucre ou à l'huile; sucs et sirops de fruits préparés au sucre; pâtés, sauces, et autres aliments de luxe; [tous] *sardines ainsi que tous poissons et autres* comestibles dans des bouteilles, bocaux, boites en fer blanc, &c., hermétiquement fermés (conserves), hormis les conserves comprises à l'Article 7	"	110 00	120 00	..	10 00	Balles	6
	N.B.—Conserves de viande en récipients hermétiquement fermés, voir Groupe II.							
	XII.—Tumbeki et Tabacs.							
1	Tumbeki	Les 100 kilog.	224 50	..	..	..	Balles	6
2	Tabac en feuilles et tabac coupé ou haché	"	Prohibé	..	..	..		
	XIII.—Fabricats de Tabac.							
	Cigares—						Caisses et futailles	16*
							Paniers	13*
1	(*a.*) En feuilles de tabac roulées	Les 100 kilog.	3,000 00	..	..	..	Balles	6*
2	(*b.*) Cigares et cigarettes fabriqués (même partiellement), avec du tabac coupé ou haché	..	Prohibé	..	..	..		
							Caisses et futailles	16
3	Tabac à priser en poudre	Les 100 kilog.	2,300 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
4	Tabac à chiquer	"	1,125 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
5	Autres fabricats et déchets de tabac	..	Prohibé	..	..	..		

* A ajouter aux tares ci-contre une tare spéciale aux cigares en petites caisses en bois 24 pour cent; en petites boîtes, en carton, ou en petits paniers, 12 pour cent.

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	XIV.—Semences et Plantes non-Comestibles et Pharmaceutiques.							
1	Graines de colza, de raves, de lin, de chanvre, de pavot, de coton, d'alpiste, et autres graines et semences non-dénommées ailleurs	Les 100 kilog.	8 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Foin et autre fourrage sec	"	2 50	..	..	..		
3	Paille et roseaux non-compris au Groupe LXI, fourrage frais non-dénommé ailleurs	"	1 20	..	..	..		
4	Bulbes et oignons de fleurs	"	15 00	..	..	..		
5	Racines fraîches; plantes vivantes de toute espèce	"	8 00	..	..	..		
	XV.—Engrais et Déchets.							
1	Guano	Les 100 kilog.	10 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Autres engrais	"	5 00	..	..	..		
3	Vessies et boyaux	"	20 00	..	..	..		
4	Son et autres déchets non-dénommés ailleurs	"	3 00	..	..	..		
	XVI.—Combustibles.							
1	Houille	Les 100 kilog.	0 84	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Lignites et autres combustibles minéraux	"	0 55	..	..	..		
3	Coke	"	1 60	..	..	..		
4	Bois de chauffage	"	0 45	..	..	..		
5	Charbons de bois	"	2 80	..	..	..		
6	Tourbe et charbon de tourbe	"	0 45	..	..	..		
	XVII.—Sels, Acides, et Oxydes.							
1	Soude (carbonate de soude), brute, raffinée ou cristallisée	Les 100 kilog.	5 00	..	..	..	Point de tare	
2	Soude, calcinée et potasse (carbonate de potasse)	"	7 00	..	..	..		
3	Soude et potasse caustique en état liquide ou solide	"	10 00	..	..	..		
4	Bicarbonate de soude	"	12 00	..	..	..		
5	Salpêtre (nitrate de potasse)	"	Prohibé	..	..	..		
6	Silicate de potasse ou de soude liquide	"	12 00	..	..	..		
7	Sel de cuisine (gemme et marin)	"	Prohibé	..	..	..		
8	Chlorure de chaux et de potassium; autres sels de blanchiment	"	6 50	..	..	..		

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	Alums—							
9	(*a.*) Brute	Les 100 kilog.	6 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
10	(*b.*) Raffinés et calcinés	,,	24 00	..	..	..		
11	Sulfate de soude et de magnésie	,,	1 00	..	..	..	Poids net réel à constater.	
12	Sulfates et autres sels de quinine et de morphine	Le kilog.	55 00	95 00	..	40 00		
13	Sel ammoniac	Les 100 kilog.	36 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
14	Crème de tartre	,,	100 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	6
15	Ammoniaque liquide	,,	20 00	..	..	..		
	Couperoses—							
16	(*a.*) Vertes (sulfate de fer)	,,	1 00	..	..	..		
17	(*b.*) Bleues (sulfate de cuivre) et blanches (sulfate de zinc)	,,	16 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
18	Acide sulfurique	,,	6 00	..	..	..		
19	Acide muriatique ou chlorhydrique	,,	5 00	..	..	..		
20	Acide nitrique	,,	20 00	..	..	..		
21	Acide phénique liquide	,,	16 00	..	..	..		
							Caisses et futailles	16
22	Acide citrique	,,	200 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
23	Acide tartrique	,,	144 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
23 *bis*	*Acétate de plomb solide ou liquide*	,,	25 00	..	..	..	*Point de tare.*	
							Caisses et futailles	16
24	Tous autres sels, acides, oxydes, et produits chimiques non-dénommés ailleurs	,,	45 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	6
	XVIII.—Tannins.							
	Bois et écorces pour la tannerie—							
1	(*a.*) Non moulus	Les 100 kilog.	3 00	..	..	..		
2	(*b.*) Moulus (tans)	,,	4 00	..	..	..		
3	Sumac	,,	8 00	12 00	..	4 00	Point de tare.	
3 *bis*	*Galles, vallonées, débidivi, et autres tannins*	,,	12 00	..	..	..		
4	Cachou	,,	25 00	..	..	..		
5	Autres extraits de tannins	,,	22 00	..	..	..		
	XIX.—Matières Tinctoriales, Couleurs.							
1	Tales (craie de Briançon, terre Saponaire), craie façonnée, *et sulfate de baryte*	Les 100 kilog.	4 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Autres terres tinctoriales (bol, ocre, &c.), graphite (plombagine) [sulfate de baryte]	,,	8 00	..	..	..		
3	Céruse, minium, litharge, et blanc de zinc	,,	18 00	..	..	..		

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			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
4	Couleurs (pigments) d'aniline	Les 100 kilog.	240 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
5	Autres matières minérales et produits chimiques colorants, tels que : outremer, verdet, cendres bleues, *cinabre*, sulfure d'arsenic, bleu de Berlin, &c.	,,	40 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	6
6	Bois tinctoriaux, en blocs ou moulus *et toutes racines, feuilles, graines, bois et écorces tinctoriales*	,,	8 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
							Caisses et futailles	25
7	Indigo de toute espèce	,,	400 00	..	..	..	Balles *et paniers*	13
8	Autres matières tinctoriales végétales telles que : garance, orseille, quercitron, guède, curcuma, alcanna ; noir de fumée ainsi que noir animal et charbon d'os moulu	,,	20 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
9	Extraits d'indigo, de garance (alizarine et autres), de bois tinctoriaux, d'orseille, de quercitron, de guède, de curcuma, et d'autres matières tinctoriales végétales	,,	75 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
10	Cochenille, kermès-animal, lac-dye, sépia, et autres matières colorantes d'origine animale	,,	100 00	..	..	..		
							Doubles fûts	11
							Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles et cruches, *boîtes en fer blanc ou autres enveloppes*	16
11	Couleurs préparées—							
11	(*a.*) Encre à imprimer	,,	60 00	..	..	..		
12	(*b.*) Encre à écrire	,,	30 00	..	..	..	Paniers renfermant bouteilles et cruches, *boîtes en fer blanc ou autres enveloppes*	9
							Caisses et fûts renfermant des boîtes en fer blanc, *cruches, bouteilles, et autres enveloppes*	16
							Doubles fûts	11
14	(*c.*) Couleurs préparées pour l'industrie, à l'huile et autres, en fûts ou en boîtes de fer blanc	,,	36 00	..	..	..	Paniers renfermant des boîtes de fer blanc, *cruches, bouteilles, et autres enveloppes*	9
							Caisses et futailles	16
15	(*d.*) [Couleurs fines pour tableaux, encre de Chine et boîtes de couleurs ; pastelles ; craie à dessiner, crayons de toute qualité et de toute couleur	,,	80 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	6
	XX.—Ferments, Glace.							
1	Levure *et lie* de bière et autres liquides *comprimés* ou secs	Les 100 kilog.	25 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Charbons d'os non moulu [voir Groupe XIX] *pour les charbons d'os moulu, voir Groupe XIX, Art.* 8	,,	10 00	..	..	..		
3	Glace	,,	1 00	..	..	..		

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1858.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	XXI.—Drogues Pharmaceutiques, Médicaments.							
1	Musc de toute espèce, ainsi que les queues de rat musqué et ambre gris	Le kilog. ..	300 00	..	..	..	Poids net réel à constater.	
2	Cantharides desséchées	Les 100 kilog. ..	400 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
							Pour les solides—	
							Caisses et [fûts] *futailles* ..	16
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
3	Huile de foie de morue et autres produits animaux bruts non-dénommés ailleurs	.. ..	60 00	..	..	..	Pour les liquides—	
							Doubles fûts	11
							Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles et cruches	24
							Paniers renfermant bouteilles et cruches	16
4	Poudre insecticide	.. ..	60 00	68 00	..	8 00	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
5	Drogues végétales, savoir: herbes, plantes, feuilles, fleurs, racines, semences, écorces, boutons, bois et fruits médicinaux, tels que: racine de réglisse, sassafras, saponaire, jalap, rhubarbe, salsepareille, écorces de quinquina, ipécacuanha, tamarin, cubèbes, lichens, feuilles d'arnica, de séné, et de laurier-cerise; fleur de tilleul, têtes de pavot; racine de squine, de galanga, et de salep; bois d'aloès et de quassia; écorces de quillai et de geoffrée; noix vomiques, coloquintes, coques du Levant, et autres	.. ..	40 00	44 00	..	4 00	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
	Baume—							
6	(*a.*) De Pérou	.. ..	1,000 00	..	..	..	Doubles fûts	11
7	(*b.*) Autres	.. ..	240 00	..	..	..	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles..	24
							Paniers renfermant bouteilles ..	16
8	Camphre	.. ..	90 00	96 00	..	6 00	Caisses et futailles	16
9	Musc	.. ..	120 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
10	Aloès (gomme)..	.. ..	48 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
11	Opium	.. ..	1,040 00	..	..	..		

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1858.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
							Pour les solides—	
							Caisses et fûts	16
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
							Pour les liquides—	
12	Jus de réglisse et autres sucs végétaux desséchés ou non desséchés non dénommés ailleurs	Les 100 kilog. ..	24 00	..	..	..	Doubles fûts	11
							Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles	24
							Paniers renfermant bouteilles ..	16
							Caisses et futailles	16
							Doubles fûts	11
13	Pilules, pastilles, et autres médicaments préparés et composés ..	.. ..	200 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	6
	XXII.—Résines.						Point de tare.	
1	Résine de sapin, goudron de toute espèce, poix, brai, asphalte, colophane	Les 100 kilog. ..	8 00	..	..	..		
2	Résine mastic	.. ..	240 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
3	Gomme arabique, gomme laque brute, blanche, ou jaune, résine de dammar, de copal, de jalap, de sandarraque, de scammonée, de benjoin; encens, myrrhe, gomme adragante, et autres résines, et gommes non-dénommées ailleurs	.. ..	80 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
							Balles	9
	XXIII.—Huiles Minérales et Etherées, Essences.							
1	Pétrole brut (naphte) et raffiné, benzine en fûts ou en dames-jeannes, et autres huiles minérales et bitumes non-dénommés ailleurs	Les 100 kilog. ..	17 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Essence de térébenthine	.. ..	24 00	..	..	..	Doubles fûts	11
							Paniers renfermant bouteilles ou cruches	9
3	Benzine et eau à détacher en flacons ou en bouteilles	.. ..	50 00	..	..	..	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles ou cruches	24
							Caisses renfermant boîtes en fer blanc ou dames-jeannes	13

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
4	Huiles volatiles, savoir : huile d'anis, de genièvre, de cannelle, de girofle, de citron, de romarin, de géranium, d'amandes amères, de bergamotte, de houblon, de cumin, de mélisse, de noix d'Inde, de rose, et autres huiles volatiles, ainsi que leurs mélanges à l'usage de l'industrie et de la pharmacie	Les 100 kilog. ..	500 00	600 00	..	100 00		
5	Eaux de rose, de fleur d'oranger, *huile et eau* de laurier-cerise, et autres eaux odoriférantes à l'usage de l'industrie ou de la pharmacie *telles que : essence de rhum, de marne, de prunes, de genièvre, &c.*	" ..	60 00	..	..	..	Paniers renfermant [bouteilles ou cruches] *ou des boîtes en fer blanc ou des dames-jeannes*	9
6	Extraits à base d'alcool ou d'éther à l'usage de l'industrie ou de la pharmacie	" ..	150 00	..	..	..	Caisses et [fûts] *futailles* renfermant bouteilles ou cruches	24
7	Éthers de toute espèce	" ..	52 00	..	..	..	Caisses renfermant boîtes en fer blanc ou dames-jeannes	13
8	Chloroforme	" ..	100 00	..	..	..		
9	Collodion	" ..	50 00	..	..	..		
	XXIV.—Vernis et Laques.							
1	Vernis à l'huile végétale	Les 100 kilog. ..	32 00	..	..	..	Paniers *renfermant des boîtes en fer blanc ou des dames-jeannes* ..	9
2	Vernis et laques à l'essence de térébenthine, à l'esprit de vin et autres	" ..	88 00	..	..	..	Caisses et [fûts] *futailles* renfermant bouteilles ou cruches	24
							Caisses renfermant boîtes en fer blanc ou dames-jeannes	13
3	Cirage (récipients compris)	" ..	18 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	XXV.—Mastics Préparés et Matières à Coller.							
1	Gélatine	Les 100 kilog. ..	150 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	15
2	Colle forte et colle de cordonnier	" ..	40 00	..	..	..	Paniers	7
3	Cire à cacheter	" ..	40 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
							Paniers	9
4	Gomme, colle et ciment (solutions) en bouteilles	" ..	180 00	..	..	..	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles ou cruches	24
5	Pains à cacheter	" ..	120 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	15
6	Mastic pour vitre préparé à l'huile	" ..	30 00	..	..	..	Paniers	7
7	Glue	" ..	60 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
8	Dextrine et léiocomme	" ..	25 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
9	Albumine	" ..	300 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	15
10	Colle de poisson	" ..	800 00	..	..	..	Paniers	7
							Balles	4

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	XXVI.—Huiles Grasses et Graisses pour l'Industrie.						*Pour les liquides : double fûts* ..	11
1	Huiles grasses et siccatives en fûts, telles que : huiles de colza, de lin, de raves, de tournesol, et autres, à l'exception de celles désignées au Groupe X, ainsi que huiles de palme concrètes et beurre de coco	Les 100 kilog. ..	32 00	..	..	..	*Pour les solides : Caisses et fûts* ..	16
			20 00	..	..	..	*Point de tare.*	
1 *bis*	*Huiles d'olives dénaturées*	" ..	32 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	13
2	Suif, graisse et huile de poisson et autres graisses animales non comprises au Groupe II	" ..	60 00	72 00	..	12 00	Paniers	9
							Balles	4
3	Stéarine, paraffine, et blanc de baleine *et cérésine blanche* ..	" ..	25 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
3 *bis*	*Cérésine jaune*	" ..					Caisses [et futailles]	13
4	Cire	" ..	120 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	4
	Glycérine—						Doubles fûts	11
5	(*a.*) En fûts, en caisses de fer blanc ou en dames-jeannes d'un poids brut de 25 kilog. ou au-dessus	" ..	48 00	..	..	..	Caisses en bois contenant des boîtes en fer blanc ou dames-jeannes ..	13
							Caisses	18
6	(*b.*) En récipients pesant chacun moins de 25 kilog. ..	" ..	150 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
7	Résidus d'huiles minérales pour graissage	" ..	10 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
8	Cambouis, *desgras*, et autres préparations pour graissage ..	" ..	20 00	..	..	..		
	XXVII.—Chandelles et Bougies.							
	Chandelles et bougies—		60 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
1	(*a.*) De suif	Les 100 kilog. ..	90 00	112 00	..	22 00	Paniers	9
2	(*b.*) De stéarine, *de cérésine*, de paraffine, &c.	" ..	140 00	150 00	..	10 00	Balles	6
3	(*c.*) De cire, torches de cire, et bougies de blanc de baleine ..	" ..	180 00	..	..	..		
4	Mèches économiques	" ..						
	XXVIII.—Savons.							
	Savons—						Caisses et futailles	13
1	(*a.*) Mous, verts, noirs, et autres savons mous	Les 100 kilog. ..	30 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	6
							Double fûts	11

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	Savons (*suite*)—							
2	(*b.*) Durs communs, non parfumés	Les 100 kilog. ..	40 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	13
							Paniers	9
3	Savons de toilette non parfumés, en tablettes, en boules, en boîtes, et savons parfumés	.. ..	87 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
	XXIX.—Parfumeries.							
1	*Poudres à poudrer*	Les 100 kilog. ..	100 00	..	..	..		
1 *bis*	*Pommades*, eau-de-Cologne, eau de lavande [pommades et poudres à poudrer] *et autres eaux, esprits, huiles et vinaigres, parfums, à l'exception des huiles éthérées comprises au Groupe XXIII*	.. ..	195 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
2	Pastilles, poudre et papier à parfumer, fard et feuilles à farder, *vinaigres, cosmétiques*, poudre dentifrice, et tous autres parfums et cosmétiques préparés [à l'exception des huiles éthérées énumérées au Groupe XXIII] *non compris à l'article* 1 bis *ci-dessus ou au Groupe XXIII*	.. ..	300 00	..	..	..		
	XXX.—Articles Inflammables.							
1	Fils et cordons soufrés	Les 100 kilog. ..	30 00	..	..	..		
2	Mèches à mine de toute espèce	.. ..	Prohibé.					
3	Pièces d'artifice pour divertissement	.. ..	300 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	9
	[N.B.—L'importation des pièces d'artifice pour divertissement ne peut avoir lieu que moyennant permis.]						Balles	6
4	Allumettes *de toutes espèces, en bois, même en boîtes ou cartons*, [amadous de toute espèce, et mèches salpêtrées pour briquets	.. ..	90 00	140 00	..	50 00		
4 *bis*	*Amadous, papier amadou, et mèches salpêtrées à briquet* ..	.. ..	140 00	..	..	..		
5	Poudre à tirer	..	Prohibé.					
	Capsules—							
6	(*a.*) De poudre fulminante de guerre	..	..				Caisses et futailles	13
7	(*b.*) De poudre fulminante de chasse	Les 100 kilog. ..	360 00	..	..	..	Paniers	6
							Balles	4
	Cartouches—							
8	(*a.*) De guerre	..	Prohibé.					
9	(*b.*) De chasse, pleines	..	..				Caisses et futailles	16
10	(*c.*) De chasse, vides (douilles)	Les 100 kilog. ..	90 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
							Balles	6

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			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	XXXI.—Produits Bruts non-Dénommés ailleurs d'Origine Animale, Végétale, ou Minérale, pour l'Industrie ou la Pharmacie.						Point de tare.	
1	Sangsues (terre et récipients immédiats compris)	Les 100 kilog. ..	240 00	..	..	..		
2	Graine de vers à soie	..	Exempt.				Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	9
3	Éponges	Les 100 kilog. ..	600 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
							Point de tare.	
4	Cardères	.. ..	16 00	..	..	..	En sacs de cuir emballés en baril ..	15
5	Mercure	.. ..	160 00	..	..	..	En récipients de fonte	20
6	Soufre en morceaux, en canons, ou moulu, et fleur de soufre ..	.. ..	5 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
7	Phosphore	.. ..	320 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16*
8	Bolet amadouvier	.. ..	16 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	XXXII.—Terres et Pierres.							
	Terres brutes—	Les 100 kilog. ..	1 00	..	..	..		
1	(*a.*) Chaux brute, vive, cuite et éteinte, chaux hydrolique ..	.. ..	2 00	..	..	..		
2	(*b.*) Plâtre (gypse), natif, brut, calciné ou lavé	.. ..	2 25	2 50	..	0 25		
3	(*c.*) Ciment brut, grillé ou moulu [poudre de marbre] ..	.. ..	1 00	..	..	..		
4	(*d.*) Craie [et autres terres brutes], *pozzolane et autres terres brutes, poudre de marbre*							
	Pierres brutes ou simplement taillées en blocs—						Point de tare.	
5	(*a.*) Marbre blanc ou de couleur	.. ..	5 60	..	..	..		
6	(*b.*) Pierre de Malte et pierres calcaires	.. ..	1 00	..	..	..		
7	(*c.*) [Pierre noire de Gênes]	.. ..	[4 60]	..	..	..		
8	(*d.*) Pierres à feu	.. ..	5 60	..	..	..		
9	(*e.*) Pierres lithographiques *brutes ou unies par le frottement mais non polies*	.. ..	8 00	..	..	..		
10	(*f.*) Minerai d'émeri, en bloc ou en poudre	.. ..	5 40	..	..	..		
11	(*g.*) Ardoise pour toiture, en blocs ou en plaques non polies ..	.. ..	3 00	4 00	..	1 00		
12	(*h.*) Autres pierres brutes ou simplement taillées en bloc ..	.. ..	0 75	1 00	..	0 25		

* Indépendamment de la tare de 16 pour cent pour l'emballage extérieur, il est alloué pour les boîtes en fer blanc avec de l'eau 20 pour cent, et pour les récipients en verre avec eau placées dans des boîtes en fer blanc, 35 pour cent.

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			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	XXXIII.—Ouvrages en Pierres.							
1	Meules à moudre cerclées de fer ou non	Les 100 kilog. ..	7 00	..	..	..		
2	Plaques de pierre de Malte d'une épaisseur de moins de 16 centim.	" ..	1 50	..	..	..		
3	Plaques de marbre non polies d'une épaisseur de moins de 16 centim.	" ..	9 00	12 00	..	3 00		
4	Plaques et tables polies d'ardoise, de marbre blanc ou de couleur et d'autres pierres *avec ou sans moulure*	" ..	22 00	..	..	..		
5	Pierres lithographiques polies	" ..	20 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
6	Pierres de touche, pierres à aiguiser et à repasser de toutes espèces non combinées avec d'autres matières	" ..	15 00	..	..	..		
7	Ouvrages grossiers et non polis de ciment ou de tailleur de pierre, tels que: jambages de portes et de fenêtres, piliers et parties de piliers, conduits et tuyaux, anges, ornements pour constructions et autres ouvrages analogues	" ..	15 00	..	..	..		
8	Tablettes d'ardoise encadrées de bois	" ..	15 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 16 Paniers .. .. .. 12 Balles 6	95
9	[Ouvrages fins en pierre, tels que]: devantures [sculptées] de cheminée, *monuments funèbres sculptés*, statues, bustes, figures d'animaux et articles de luxe (presse-papier, chandeliers, coupes, encriers, objets propres à garnir les tables et les étagères), ainsi que: ouvrages en pierre combinés avec des métaux ou autres matières [mais non compris au Groupe XCVIII] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris au Groupe XCVIII*	" ..	150 00	..	..	..		
	XXXIV.—Ouvrages en Plâtre, Porcelaines.							
1	Ouvrages en plâtre (gypse), de toute espèce	Les 100 kilog. ..	45 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 23 Paniers 13	
	Ouvrages en argile et terre cuite non coloriés—							
2	Briques pleines, *carreaux et* briques dites pressées-polies, [carreaux] *le tout* non vernissé	" ..	1 00	..	..	..		
3	Briques creuses et tuiles de toute espèce non vernissées ..	" ..	1 60	..	..	..		
4	Carreaux, briques, et tuiles vernissés et briques à nettoyer ..	" ..	4 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
5	Briques réfractaires de toute espèce	" ..	3 20	..	..	..		
6	Autres ouvrages non-dénommés en terre glaise propre à la bâtisse	" ..	6 00	..	..	..		
7	Tuyaux et tubes en argile	" ..	2 80	..	..	..		
8	Creusets	" ..	24 00	..	..	..		

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			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
9	Pipes et têtes de pipes en terre	Les 100 kilog. ..	45 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 23 Paniers .. .. .. 13 Caisses et futailles .. .. 16 Paniers 9	
10	Jetons et chiques en marbre ou en terre	" ..	37 50	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
11	*Jarres*	" ..	8 00	..	..	..		
11 *bis*	[Jarres], poteries, communes de grès, et autres poteries communes *vernissées ou non vernissées*	" ..	12 00	..	..	..		
	Articles de terre cuite ou de faïence tels que: services de table, poêles et parties de poêles, carreaux de revêtement pour muraille et pour carrelage—							
12	(*a.*) D'une seule couleur *même avec filets, raies ou bordures d'une autre couleur mais ni dorés ni argentés*	" ..	30 00	..	..	..		
13	(*b.*) De deux ou plusieurs couleurs, dorés, argentés, peints ..	" ..	57 00	60 00	..	3 00	Caisses et futailles .. .. 23 Paniers 13	
	Porcelaine—							
14	(*a.*) Blanche, *même avec filets, raies ou bordures d'une autre couleur mais ni dorés ni argentés*	" ..	72 00	90 00	..	18 00		
15	(*b.*) De couleur, peinte, dorée	" ..	120 00	150 00	..	30 00		
16	Ouvrages en argile, terre cuite ou porcelaine de toute sorte, combinés avec d'autres matières [mais non compris au Groupe No. XCVIII] *en tant que par suite de ses combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris au Groupe XCVIII*	" ..	90 00	150 00	..	60 00		
	XXXV.—Verres et Verreries.							
1	Verre en masse, verre pulvérisé, verre cassé	" ..	2 00	..	..	..		
2	Verres creux communs, de couleur naturelle, même moulés ou classés, mais non blancs et non taillés, tels que: dames-jeannes, bouteilles, &c.	" ..	12 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
3	Cylindres à lampe	" ..	16 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 23 Paniers 13	
4	Verres creux, blancs, *teints dans la masse* (*unicolores* ou laiteux), unis et moulés, mais ni polis, ni taillés, ni gravés, tels que: carafes, verres, globes de lampes, et autres	" ..	42 00	52 00	..	10 00		
	Obs.—Rentrent ici également les verres creux dont les bords, fonds ou bouchons seulement seraient polis ou dépolis ainsi que les verres creux compris dans cet Article qui seraient dépolis mais sans dessins.							
5	Verres à vitre blancs ou mi-blancs, simples ou doubles.. ..	" ..	18 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	

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			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
6	Verres à vitre de couleurs, à dessins ou cannelés	Les 100 kilog. ..	60 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	9
7	Pendants (pendeloques) pour lustres, boutons en verre de toutes couleurs avec ou sans millet, *ou calottes en métal*, perles en verre; émail et vitrifications de toutes couleurs, même *dévidées* sur fil	,, ..	105 00	132 00	..	27 00	Caisses et futailles	28
							Paniers	13
	Autres cristaux et verreries—							
8	(*a.*) Polis, dépolis, [ni] taillés [mais non] coloriés	,, ..	105 00	..	..	..	*Caisses et futailles*	25
9	(*b.*) [Coloriés], peints ou dorés, [même polis, dépolis ou taillés]	,, ..	105 00	150 00	..	45 00	*Paniers*	13
10	Glaces et verres en tables, bruts, non polis, coulés même à relief; tuiles en verre	,, ..	18 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
11	Glaces et verres en tables, polis ou étamés, même à biseau ou bombés	,, ..	108 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	9
12	Ouvrages en cristal et verres de toute sorte, combinés avec d'autres matières [mais non compris au groupe XCVIII], tels que lampes, lustres, cuviers en verre revêtus de cuirs, miroirs encadrés, parures, fleurs artificielles combinées avec des fils de fer, *et autres quincailleries en verre et en cristal en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris au Groupe XCVIII*	,, ..	180 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	23
							Paniers	13
	XXXVI.—Minerais de Fer.							
1	Minerais de fer	Les 100 kilog. ..	0 80	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	XXXVII.—Matériaux Bruts de Fer.							
1	Débris de vieux ouvrages en fer ou en acier, limailles et copeaux.	Les 100 kilog. ..	2 50	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Fonte de toute espèce	,, ..	2 50	..	..	..		
3	Fer en loupe et en lingots	,, ..	4 80	..	..	..		
4	Acier brut, fondu, affiné ou en barres	,, ..	12 00	..	..	..		
	XXXVIII.—Fabricats Incomplets de Fer.							
1	Fers en barre, ronds, carrés; fers en bottes, à angle (fer à coude), fers à [illegible] et semblables; fils de fer	Les 100 kilog. ..	7 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Rails pour chemin de fer, en fer ou en acier	,, ..	7 50	..	..	..		
3	Fils de fer cuivrés, étamés, zinqués, plombés	,, ..	10 00	..	..	..		

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			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
4	Fils d'acier	Les 100 kilog. ..	20 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
5	Fer pour soc de charrue; tôles et plaques de fer *brute* même vernies au vernis commun; cercles en fer et lames pour cercle	,, ..	10 00	..	..	..		
	Tôle et plaque d'acier—							
6	(*a.*) Brutes	,, ..	16 00	..	..	..		
7	(*b.*) Polies	,, ..	24 00	..	..	..		
8	Fer blanc et tôle étamée; autre tôle et plaque de fer ou d'acier, vernie, cuivrée, zinquée, plombée, nickelée	,, ..	16 00	..	..	..		
	XXXIX.—Ouvrages Très Grossiers en Fer ou Fonte.							
1	Ancres et chaînes d'ancre et de navire	Les 100 kilog. ..	16 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Câbles de fil de fer	,, ..	24 00	..	..	..		
3	Tuyaux et tubes en fer forgé, laminé ou étiré, y compris les pièces de raccord	,, ..	24 00	..	..	..		
4	Ouvrages très grossiers en fonte, même vernissés ou vernis commun et lors même qu'il s'y trouve des parties de fer forgé servant uniquement à l'assemblage ou lorsqu'il y entre du bois, tels que fourneaux, plaques façonnées, grilles, tuyaux, et tubes en fonte, &c.	,, ..	12 00	..	..	..		
	XL.—Ouvrages Grossiers en Fer ou Acier, non polis, ni vernis au vernis de Laque fin.							
1	Clous *de toute espèce* (*clous de* fil de fer [et autres]—pointes de Paris—*et autres*)	Les 100 kilog. ..	11 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Limes en paille	,, ..	36 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	10
3	Vis	,, ..	36 00	..	..	..	Paniers	6
4	Câbles pour télégraphe [voir] pour [les] fils télégraphiques, voir l'Article 3 du Groupe XXXVIII	,, ..	32 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
5	Branches et garnitures de parapluies ou de parasols en métaux communs	,, ..	36 00	..	..	..		
6	Coffres-forts	,, ..	55 00	90 00	..	35 00		
7	Lits en fer; *même vernis ou vernis de laque, ou décorés de peinture*	,, ..	50 00	..	..	..		
8	Batteries de cuisine émaillées	,, ..	55 00	90 30	..	35 00		
8 *bis*	*Coutellerie ordinaire, montée sur bois, os, corne, ou métaux ordinaires, même blanchis à la meule mais non polis*	,, ..	100 00	..	..	..		
8 *ter*	*Chaînes de plus de 4 millim. d'épaisseur de fil, cloches et clochettes pour bétail; bêches et pelles, clefs moulées ou fondues, ressorts pour meubles*	,, ..	25 00	..	..	..		

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Per cent.
2	En général, tous les ouvrages communs en fonte, en fer, en acier, en tôle, en fer blanc, en fil de fer, et en fil d'acier, non dénommés ci-dessus, même en combinaison avec du bois, mais non polis, ni vernis au vernis fin, tels que: haches, cognées, marteaux, sérans, chaînes, hormis celles d'ancre et de navire, *limes (à l'exception de celles en paille), limes de fenchoires, tenailles et pinces, fers de rabot, fermoirs*, scies, faux, faucilles, ébauchoirs, ciseaux de menuisier, de drapier, de tailleur, de jardinier, de tonte, cisailles, tambours à torréfier le café, moulins à café, poêles à frire, batterie de cuisine étamée, meubles ordinaires en fer forgé (à l'exception des lits), [bêches, pelles, clefs], serrures, cadenas, étaux, enclumes, fers à cheval, couteaux communs [pour artisan] *hormis ceux de l'Article 8 bis*, étrilles, poids en fer ou en fonte de toute espèce, fers à repasser, balances, bascules, romaines, fléaux de balance, [ressorts pour meubles], bassins à water-closet, charnières, crochets, boulons, pitons, garnitures de portes et de fenêtres, [limes, à l'exception de celles en paille]	Les 100 kilog. ..	55 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. .. 10 Paniers .. .. 6 Balles 4
	XLI.—Articles fins en Fer.						
1	Coutellerie fine; mais non dorée, ni argentée (couteaux, fourchettes, canifs, rasoirs, ciseaux à deux branches, tire-bouchons), même en combinaison avec de l'écaille, du nacre ou de l'ivoire, [ainsi que de toute autre matière non comprise au Groupe XCVIII]	Les 100 kilog. ..	325 00	..	..	..	
2	Aiguilles à tricoter, épingles à cheveux	,, ..	45 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 13 Paniers .. .. .. 6 Balles 4
[3]	[Épingles en métaux communs]	,, ..	[150 00]	..	..	..	
3	*Épingles en métaux communs*, crochets à tricoter, aiguilles à emballage et à voiles [aiguilles à coudre], bagues et dés à coudre, [boutons et] planchettes pour corsets *et autres; boutons*	,, ..	150 00	200 00	..	50 00	
4	*Aiguilles à coudre*	,, ..	200 00	..	..	..	
5	Toiles [métalliques en fer] *et tissus métalliques en fer*	,, ..	70 00	85 00	..	15 00	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Per cent.
6	Plumes métalliques à écrire, perles d'acier, parures d'homme et de femme non comprises au Groupe XCVIII; sonnettes et clochettes, *hormis celles de l'Article 8 ter du Groupe XL*, ressorts pour [horlogerie], *montres, pendules, horloges*, et en général tous les articles non-dénommés ci-dessus en fer, fonte ou acier, vernis au vernis de laque, ainsi que ceux en fonte fine, en fer poli, en acier poli, en fil de fer ou d'acier poli, ou bien en fer ou en acier combiné avec des matières autres que le bois [et non comprises] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris* au Groupe XCVIII	Les 100 kilog. ..	240 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 13 Paniers .. .. .. 6 Balles 4
	XLII.—Minerais de Plomb.						
1	Minerais de plomb	Les 100 kilog. ..	3 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.
	XLIII.—Matériaux bruts de Plomb.						
1	Matériaux bruts en lingots, en barres, et débris de vieux ouvrages en plomb	Les 100 kilog. ..	10 50	..	..	..	Point de tare.
	XLIV.—Ouvrages incomplets de Plomb ..	Les 100 kilog. ..	17 00	18 00	..	1 00	Point de tare.
	XLV.—Articles finis de Paris.						
1	Caractères d'imprimerie	Les 100 kilog. ..	130 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 6 Balles 1
2	Ouvrages en plomb communs, tels que: vases, cuves, chaudrons, tuyaux, plomb de chasse	,, ..	20 00	..	..	..	[Caisses et futailles] .. .. 6 [Balles] .. .. .. 1 *Point de tare.*
3	Autres articles *en plomb* même combinés avec du fer ou du bois, non polis ni vernis	,, ..	64 00	67 00	..	3 00	Caisses et futailles .. .. 6 Balles 1
4	Ouvrages fins ou vernis; ouvrages en plomb combinés avec des matières autres que le bois et le fer, ainsi que les parures d'homme et de femme, non comprises au Groupe XCVIII, boutons, cuillers, et autres articles semblables	,, ..	135 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 20 Paniers 13
	XLVI.—Minerais de Zinc.						
1	Minerais de zinc	Les 100 kilog. ..	2 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	XLVII.—Matériaux Bruts de Zinc.							
1	Zinc bruts en lingots, barres	Les 100 kilog. ..	12 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Débris de vieux ouvrages en zinc, et déchets de zinc	" ..	8 00	..	..	..		
	XLVIII.—Ouvrages Incomplets de Zinc.							
1	Zinc en feuilles, en plaques, et fil de zinc	Les 100 kilog. ..	17 00	18 00	..	1 00	Point de tare.	
	XLIX.—Articles Finis en Zinc.							
1	Ouvrages communs en zinc, même combinés avec du bois ou du fer, non polis, ni vernis, tels que: feuilles et plaques de zinc estampées, bombées ou percées de trous, vases, cuves, chaudrons, tuyaux, ornements pour construction, articles communs en fil de zinc	Les 100 kilog. ..	64 00	60 00	4 00	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Balles	13
2	Pieds de lampes polis ou vernis	" ..	72 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
3	Ouvrages fins en zinc, ouvrages en zinc combinés avec des matières autres que le bois et le fer ainsi que les parures d'homme et de femme non comprises au Groupe XCVIII; boutons, ornements pour constructions cuivrés ou vernis	.. ..	135 00	..	..	..		
	L.—Minerais d'Étain.							
1	Minerais d'étain	Les 100 kilog. ..	16 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	LI.—Matériaux Bruts d'Étain.							
1	Étain en lingots et en barres	Les 100 kilog. ..	90 00	92 00	..	2 00	Caisses et futailles	10
							Paniers	6
2	Débris de vieux ouvrages en étain et déchets d'étain	" ..	80 00	..	..	..	Balles	1
	LII.—Ouvrages Incomplets d'Étain							
1	Étain en plaques, en feuilles, et fil d'étain	Les 100 kilog. ..	90 00	92 00	..	2 00	Caisses et futailles	10
							Paniers	6
							Balles	1
	LIII.—Articles Finis d'Étain.							
1	Ouvrages communs en étain, tels que: tuyaux, plats, assiettes, chaudrons, et autres vases, même en combinaison avec du bois ou du fer non polis, non vernis	Les 100 kilog. ..	156 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	10
							Paniers	6
							Balles	1

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
2	Ouvrages fins en étain même vernis et les ouvrages en étain combinés avec des matières autres que le bois ou le fer ainsi que le tain, les parures d'homme et de femme non comprises au Groupe XCVIII, boutons, cuillers, théières, et autres articles semblables	Les 100 kilog. ..	240 00	270 00	..	30 00	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
	LIV.—Minerais de Cuivre et d'autres Métaux Communs non-Dénommés ailleurs.							
1	Minerais de cuivre et d'autres métaux communs	Les 100 kilog. ..	8 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	LV.—Matériaux Bruts de Cuivre et d'autres Métaux Communs.							
1	Cuivre bruts en lingots	" ..	50 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	10
2	Débris de vieux ouvrages en cuivre	" ..	40 00	..	..	..	Paniers	6
3	Autres métaux communs bruts non-dénommés aux Groupes XXXVI—LVII en lingots, ainsi que les débris de ces métaux, nickel, bronze, packfong, tombac, et autres alliages bruts de métaux communs, en lingots, ainsi que les débris de ces alliages, à l'exception du laiton	" ..	64 00	..	..	..	Balles	1
4	Laiton brut en lingots et débris de laiton	" ..	32 00	..	..	..		
	LVI.—Ouvrages Incomplets de Cuivre ou d'autres Métaux Communs.							
1	Cuivre forgé ou laminé, en barres, en feuilles même *simplement* découpées pour plateaux ainsi que fil de cuivre	Les 100 kilog. ..	62 50	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	13
							Paniers	6
2	Laiton forgé ou laminé, en barres, en feuilles même *simplement* découpées pour plateaux ainsi que fil de laiton	" ..	60 00	61 00	..	1 00	Balles	1
3	Nickel, aluminium, et autres métaux communs, bronze, packfong, et autres alliages communs, forgés ou laminés, en barres, en feuilles même *simplement* découpées pour plateaux ainsi que les fils de ces métaux ou alliages	" ..	120 00	..	..	..		
	Obs.—Rentre ici également le nickel non ouvré, arrivant ordinairement dans des formes cubiques.							

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Per cent.
	LVII.—Articles Finis de Cuivre et d'autres Métaux ou Alliages Communs.						
1	Ouvrages de chaudronnier et de fondeur de laiton et autres ouvrages communs mais non vernis, en cuivre et en fonte de laiton, tels que : alambics, carreaux à repasser, seaux, poids, charnières, crochets, robinets, truelles, lampes, chandeliers, mouchettes, mortiers, verroux, tuyaux et tubes, serrures, écrous et boulons à vis, plats, garnitures et pentures de portes et de fenêtres, de coffres, et de voitures ; plateaux et bassins de balance, et tous les ouvrages communs analogues même combinés avec du bois ou du fer non poli, non vernis, ainsi que tous les ouvrages en feuilles de laiton	Les 100 kilog. ..	180 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. .. 13 Paniers .. .. 6 Balles 4
1 bis	Clous [de] *et vis* de cuivre	.. ..	30 00	..	..	..	
2	Toile métallique, tissus et tresses de fil de cuivre, de laiton, &c...	.. ..	300 00	..	..	..	
3	Autres ouvrages en cuivre et en laiton même combinés avec d'autres matières [non] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas* compris au Groupe XCVIII, ainsi que tous ouvrages en métal Britannique	.. ..	240 00	270 00	..	30 00	
4	Ouvrages en aluminium, nickel, packfong, bronze, et autres métaux ou alliages communs, même combinés avec d'autres matières [non] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas* compris au Groupe XCVIII	.. ..	475 00	535 00	..	60 00	
	LVIII.—Métaux Précieux.						
1	Or, argent et platine brut ou en lingots, ainsi que les débris de vieux objets et les déchets	..	Exempt	..	..	..	
	LIX.—Bois Brut.						
	Bois d'ébénisterie et bois dur de construction ou pour des ouvrages de métier, brut, travaillé à la hache, scié ou raboté, en blocs, en planches, en lattes ou en feuilles ayant une épaisseur de plus de 2 millim. et demi—						
1	(*a.*) Bois de buis	Les 100 kilog. ..	0 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.
2	(*b.*) Bois d'ébène	.. ..	10 00	..	..	..	
3	(*c.*) Bois d'acajou	.. ..	12 00	16 00	..	4 00	

No.	Description of Merchandise.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Per cent.
	Bois d'ébénisterie, &c. (*suite*)—						
4	(*d.*) Bois de noyer	Les 100 kilog. ..	15 00	18 00	..	3 00	
5	(*e.*) Bois de palissandre	.. ..	1 00	2 40	..	0 80	
6	(*f.*) Bois de chêne, de châtaignier, de platane, et autres ..	.. ..					
	Bois blanc de construction ou pour des ouvrages de métier sans tenir compte des intervalles entre les pièces empilées pour le mesurage—						Point de tare.
7	(*a.*) Sciés, rabotés, en blocs (Galats), en planches, en lattes, en feuilles	Le mètre cube ..	14 00	16 00	..	2 00	
8	(*b.*) Mâts, vergues, perches, &c., bruts ou simplement travaillés à la hache	.. ..	8 00	10 00	..	2 00	
9	Merrains (douves) en bois dur ou blanc, sciés, découpés, ou rabotés, *planches découpées, pour parquets, rabotées, rainées, et bouvetées en bois dur des espèces comprises dans l'Article ci-dessus ou en bois blanc*	Les 100 kilog. ..	4 00	..	..	..	
	LX.—Matières à Tailler.						
1	Fanons de baleine brute	Les 100 kilog. ..	240 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. .. 20 Paniers .. .. 13 Balles .. .. 7 Point de tare.
2	Cornes et pointes de cornes	.. ..	20 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. .. 20 Paniers .. .. 13 Balles .. .. 7 Point de tare.
3	Ivoire	.. ..	600 00	..	..	..	
4	Dents de morse et d'autres animaux	.. ..	240 00	..	..	..	
5	Coquilles de nacre et autres, brutes	.. ..	80 00	..	..	..	
6	Noix de palme, de coco, de corrozo, et autres noix à tailler ..	.. ..	16 00	..	..	..	
7	Ambre brut	.. ..	3,400 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. .. 20 Paniers .. .. 13 Balles 7
8	Jais, brut	.. ..	240 00	..	..	..	
9	Plumes Turques ("kâlem")	.. ..	48 00	..	..	..	
10	Plumes d'oie à écrire	.. ..	160 00	..	..	..	
11	Liège brut	.. ..	32 00	..	..	..	
12	Écaille de tortue	.. ..	600 00	..	..	..	
13	Autres matières à tailler	.. ..	40 00	..	..	..	
	LXI.—Matières pour Treillis.						
1	Roseaux et joncs même fendus et paille préparée pour la fabrication de sièges, non teints	Les 100 kilog. ..	8 00	16 00	..	8 00	Point de tare

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
2	Roseaux, joncs, paille, et autres matières pour treillis, blanchis, vernis ou teints, ainsi que rotins fendus pour la fabrication de sièges, de corbeilles, &c.	Les 100 kilog. ..	40 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	7
3	Tilles, osiers, écorces, et lattes pour paniers, et autres matières brutes pour treillis non-dénommées ci-dessus	.. ..	8 00	..	..	..		
	LXII.—Ouvrages en Bois et en Matières à Tailler.							
	Ouvrages communs en bois, de tonnelier, tourneur, menuisier, charron, et d'autres métiers analogues, simplement rabotés ou taillés—						Point de tare.	
1	(*a.*) Non teints, *même combinés avec des métaux communs* ..	Les 100 kilog. ..	16 00	25 00	..	9 00		
1 *bis*	*Non teints, combinés avec du cuir, du papier, ou des treilles* ..	.. ..	35 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	7
	Obs.—Rentrent dans l'Article ci-dessus les boîtes en bois commun recouvertes de papier.							
2	(*b.*) *Ouvrages en bois commun.* Teints, passés au mordant ou vernis, [polis; baguettes et cadres en bois bronzé] *même combinés avec des métaux communs; les mêmes ouvrages polis mais sans combinaison*	.. ..	35 00	66 00	..	31 00		
2 *bis*	*Baguettes ou cadres en bois bronzés ou dorés, même combinés avec du plâtre et du papier mâché, et en général tous les ouvrages communs en bois non compris dans les Articles ci-dessus.*	.. ..	60 00	..	..	..		
	Obs.—Les pièces de parquet assemblées seront assujetties aux taxes des Articles 1, 2, ou 3 selon qu'elles seront non-teintes, teintes, vernies, polies, ou marquetées.							
3	Bois en feuilles pour placage de 2½ millim. [ou au-dessous] *d'épaisseur ou au-dessous*	.. ..	44 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	7
	(*a.*) *De bois d'ébène, d'acajou, de palissandre, de noyer* ..	.. ..	*40 00*	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	(*b.*) *Autres*	.. ..	*12 00*	..	..	..		
	Ouvrages fins—						Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	7
4	(*a.*) En bois blanc, [sculptés] *avec sculpture*, même simplement teints ou passés au mordant (porte-essuie-mains, étagères, *cassettes*, figurines, cuillers, &c.)	.. ..	100 00	..	..	..		

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			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	Ouvrages fins (*suite*)—							
5	(*b.*) Autres ouvrages en bois finement peints, *dorés, argentés*, bronzés, en marqueterie, avec sculptures ou combinés avec d'autres matières [non] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas* compris au Groupe XCVIII, et à l'exception des objets énumérés à l'Article 2 et 2 *bis*	Les 100 kilog. ..	210 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	7
6	Liéges coupés en planches ou en feuilles	.. ..	35 00	..	..	15 00		
7	Ouvrages en liége, tels que bouchons, semelles	.. ..	90 00	105 00	..	..		
8	Fanons de baleine fendus	.. ..	700 00	..	..	..		
9	Plaques et feuillets de corne ou d'os simplement coupés ou sciés ..	.. ..	60 00	..	..	..		
10	Peignes de corne et autres articles en matières à tailler à l'exception de l'ivoire, de l'écaille, et autres mentionnés au Groupe XCVIII	.. ..	225 00	..	..	..		
10 *bis*	*Boutons de corne*	.. ..	180 00	..	..	..		
	Vannerie, Brosserie, Tamiserie.							
	Vannerie en osier—						Point de tare.	
1	(*a.*) Commune, non teinte, non passée au mordant, non vernie, telle que : hannes de voitures, nasses, hottes, paniers à linge, corbeilles de voyage [ordinaires], &c.	.. ..	25 00	30 00	..	5 00	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	12
							Balles	6
2	(*b.*) Commune, teinte, passée au mordant vernie, même combinée avec des métaux communs, de toile cirée, de cuir tanné, rougi, ou simplement noirci	.. ..	48 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	7
3	Vannerie fine et toute vannerie combinée avec des matières communes autres que celles dénommées à l'article précédent	.. ..	144 00	..	..	..		
	Brosserie—						Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	12
							Balles	6
4	(*a.*) Ordinaire, combinée avec du fer ou du bois, sans polissure, sans vernis, telle que balais ordinaires, balais en ramille, balais en paille de riz et autres matières semblables	.. ..	48 00	..	..	..		
5	(*b.*) Brosses et pinceaux ordinaires en soie de porc *combinés avec du fer ou du bois sans polissure ni vernis*	.. ..	160 00	168 00	..	8 00		

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			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	Brosserie (*suite*)—						Caisses et futailles	20
6	(*c.*) Toute autre brosserie vernie, polie ou combinée avec d'autres matières communes [non comprises] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons elle n'est pas comprise* au Groupe XCVIII, telle que balais fins, brosses fines, pinceaux fins, &c.	Les 100 kilog.	275 00	300 00	..	25 00	Paniers Balles	13 6
	Ouvrages de tamisier—						Caisses et futailles	16
7	(*a.*) Ordinaires, ni polis, ni vernis, même combinés avec du fer ou du bois	"	72 00	..	..	..	Paniers Balles	12 6
8	(*b.*) Fins, polis, ou vernis, ainsi que ceux combinés avec [d'autres] *de la soie ou des* matières communes	"	144 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles Paniers Balles	20 13 7
	LXIV.—Ouvrages en Paille, Sparterie, &c.							
1	Bandes *et tresses* de paille et bandes de sparterie pour la fabrication de chapeaux et autres	Les 100 kilog.	300 00	350 00	..	50 00	Caisses et futailles Paniers Balles	20 13 9
2	Sparterie	"	720 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles Paniers	16 12
3	Nattes et tapis de pied et tous autres articles de paille, de roseaux, de varech, de jonc et de matières semblables même soutenus par des ficelles	"	100 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
4	Chapeaux (voir Groupe No. LXXXVII).							
	LXV.—Chiffons.							
1	Chiffons, rognures, et maculatures de papier	Les 100 kilog.	5 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
2	Demie-pâte de papier en bloc ou en masse	"	8 00	10 00	..	2 00		
	LXVI.—Papiers et Cartons.							
1	Papier de paille pour emballage	"	8 00	8 50	..	0 50	Point de tare.	
2	Autres papiers d'emballage de toute espèce, papiers buvards, papiers à filtrer, *sacs et cornets de ces papiers*	"	15 00	16 00	..	1 00		
3	Papier imitant l'ardoise	"	72 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles Paniers	13 9
4	Papier d'émeri, de verre, et autre papier à polir et à gratter	"	50 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
5	Papier mort-aux-mouches et papiers médicamentés	"	80 00	..	..	..		
6	Papier à imprimer [non collé et papier colorié (papiers d'affiches)] *y compris le papier d'affiches non collé même teint dans la masse*	"	22 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
7	Papier dit de soie non teint et papier à cigarettes en feuilles	Les 100 kilog.	160 00	..	..	..		
8	Papier dit de soie teint	"	48 00	..	..	..		
9	Papier à écrire et papier à lettre, réglé ou non réglé	"	36 00	..	..	..		
10	Papier à dessiner, Bristol, ivoire, papier glacé, et autres pour cartes de visite, pour étiquettes, *même découpé*, &c., papier de musique rayé	"	56 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles Paniers Balles	13 9 6
11	Papier lithographié ou imprimé pour registre, papier formulaire pour comptes, étiquettes, devises, lettres de voiture, connaissements, &c.	"	90 00	120 00	..	30 00		
12	[Tentures (papiers peints)] *papier de teinture*	"	80 00	90 00	..	10 00		
13	Papiers dorés, argentés, [moirés], maroquinés, canevas	"	100 00	108 00	..	8 00		
14	Autres papiers [teints] *peints* ou coloriés, *hormis ceux qui sont teints dans la masse*	"	60 00	66 00	..	6 00		
15	Papier parcheminé	"	88 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
16	Carton pour toiture	"	12 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles Paniers Balles	13 9 6
17	Carton [dit de] cuir	"	28 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
18	Autres cartons	"	10 00	16 00	..	6 00		
	LXVII.—Articles en Papier et en Carton.							
1	Enveloppes *même doublées de tissus* et cahiers	Les 100 kilog.	66 00	..	..	..		
2	Livres de comptoir et pour copie de lettres *même reliés en toile, en papier, ou en cuir, même avec coins et fermoirs en métaux communs*	"	100 00	108 00	..	8 00	Caisses et futailles Paniers Balles	16 13 6
3	Papier à cigarettes en petits cahiers	"	200 00	..	..	..		
4	Cartes à jouer	"	450 00	460 00	..	10 00		
5	Tuyaux et autres et tubes en carton asphalté, *ouvrages de modeleurs en carton-pierre, en asphalte, papier mâché, ou en substances semblables mais non peints ni vernis*	"	18 00	..	..	..		
6	Tous ouvrages en papier, en carton, en papier-mâché, en carton-pierre ou autres cartons semblables, même combinés avec d'autres matières [non comprises] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris* au Groupe XCVIII, tels que faux-cols et manchettes même doublés de tissus, albums et autres ouvrages de relieur non compris aux Groupes LXX et XCXIX, ornements cadres [et masques]	"	125 00	180 00	..	55 00		

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* Les Délégués Ottomans déclarent que la taxe spécifique de 400 piastres pour l'Article 4 ne saurait porter préjudice à la faculté que leur Gouvernement veut se réserver en vue de l'établissement d'un monopole.

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	XLVIII.—Peaux Brutes.						Caisses et futailles	12
							Paniers	8
1	Peaux brutes, fraîches, séchées ou salées avec poils ou dépouillées de leurs poils à l'exception des articles compris aux Groupes [LXIX et] LXXI	Les 100 kilog. ..	40 00	..	..	..	Balles	3
							Caisses et futailles	[10] 18
	LXIX.—Cuirs.						*Paniers*	[13] 13
							Balles	[6] 6
1	(*a.*) Cuir à semelle et cuirs semblables tannés non corroyés ..	Les 100 kilog. ..	125 00	140 00	..	15 00		
2	(*b.*) Cuir corroyé à l'usage du sellier et du harnacheur couleur naturelle ("baînz sabounlou keusselé"), noirci ("siat sabouu lou keusselé"), jaune ("sari touroundji sabounlou keusselé"), cuir de Russie dit telatine teint ou non teint	.. ..	190 00	..	..	..		
3	(*c.*) Veaux et vachettes corroyés et graissés, couleur naturelle, noircis ou cirés, peaux de chèvre corroyées et graissées, noircies même grainées non comprises [à l'Article 4] *au paragraphe* (*d*)	.. ..	270 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
4	(*d.*) Peaux de mouton et de chèvre et autres peaux corroyées, teintes et toutes les peaux chagrinées, à dessins ou lustrées	.. ..	450 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
5	(*e.*) Cuirs vernis de toute espèce (moutons, veaux, chèvres, vaches, chevaux, et autres)	.. ..	500 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
6	(*f.*) Peaux de chevreaux préparées pour la ganterie, veaux mégissés dits "gand" et autres cuirs mégissés, cuirs chamoisés	.. ..	650 00	..	..	..		
7	Parchemin	.. ..	600 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
8	Cuir [factice] à semelles *factices* (tilache)	.. ..	20 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
9	Avant-pieds et tiges pour chaussures et courroies de toute espèce, 20 pour cent en sus de la taxe du cuir dont ils sont confectionnés	.. ..	..	..	..	..	Paniers	13
							Balles	6
	LXX.—Articles en Cuir.							
	Ouvrages en cordouan, en maroquin, en peaux de Bruxelles et de Danemark, en peaux chamoisées ou mégies, en cuirs teints ou vernis et en parchemin, même combinés avec d'autres matières [non comprises] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris* au Groupe XCVIII—						Caisses et futailles	20
1	(*a.*) Gants de peau	Les 100 kilog. ..	3,000 00	4,125 00	..	125 00	Paniers	13
							Balles	6

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
							Caisses et futailles	20
2	Ouvrages en cordouan, &c. (*suite*)— (*b.*) Chaussures, y compris celles confectionnées en drap ou autres tissus	Les 100 kilog. ..	900 00	1,050 00	..	150 00	Paniers	13
3	(*c.*) Autres ouvrages, tels que: albums, portefeuilles, porte-monnaies, porte-tabac, étuis, mesures de tailleur, sacs de voyage, tuyaux de narguilé, coffrets, &c.	.. ..	700 00	750 00	..	50 00	Balles	6
	Obs.—Les bandages herniaires sont compris dans le Groupe XCV.							
4	Coffres en bois revêtus de toile ou de toile cirée	.. ..	130 00	165 00	..	35 00	Caisses et futailles	16
5	Tentes confectionnées	.. ..	240 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
							Balles	6
6	Tout autre ouvrage de carrossier, de harnacheur, de sellier, de malletier, et semblables métiers, tels que: bottes, bottines, souliers, selles, harnais, malles, et en général tous les ouvrages en cuir tanné, rouge ou simplement noirci *ou ciré*; les mêmes ouvrages combinés avec d'autres matières communes; ouvrages en toile cirée; chabraques (housses) en drap ou en étoffes semblables combinées avec du cuir ou de la toile cirée ou d'autres articles de cette nature	.. ..	500 00	562 00	..	62 00	Caisses et futailles	20
	N.B.—*Rentrent également dans ce numéro les chaussures dont les empeignes sont composées en partie de cuir chamoisé ou mégi.*						Paniers	13
							Balles	6
	LXXI.—Pelleteries.							
	Peaux apprêtées, préparées, mises en blanc ou teintes—	Les 100 kilog. ..	900 00	..	..	..		
1	(*a.*) Peaux d'agneaux dites d'Astrakan en blanc, en noir, en gris	.. ..	80 00	..	..	..		
2	(*b.*) Toute autre peau d'agneau; peau de mouton, de chèvre, et de chèvre d'Angora						Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	13
	Autres peaux pour la fabrication de fourrures, brutes, apprêtées ou teintes, entières, en morceaux, ou en morceaux cousus (toulouns et tahtas), mais non confectionnées—	.. ..	3,000 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
3	(*a.*) Zibeline, hermine (ercoun et Alaska), chinchilla, et renard bleu	.. ..	1,800 00	..	..	..		
4	Fouine, martre, petit-gris, et écureuil, ventre ou dos	.. ..	200 00	..	..	..		
5	Renard							

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
6	Kalinski (scri-samour)	Les 100 kilog.	1,000 00	..	..	..		
7	Loup-cervier	"	700 00	..	..	..		
8	Chat-cervier (kankoulak)	"	450 00	..	..	..		
9	Chat sauvage et domestique	"	250 00	..	..	..		
10	Lièvre, lapin, putois	"	250 00	..	..	..		
11	Loup, ours, tigre, lion, panthère	"	700 00	..	..	..		
12	Autres animaux non dénommés	"	300 00	..	..	..		
13	Pelisses en peau de mouton, complètement ouvrées, mais non revêtues de tissus						Caisses et futailles	16
	Pelisses, couvertures, et tapis *en fourrure*, doublés ou non doublés, garnis ou revêtus—						Paniers	13
14	(*a.*) *En zibeline, hermine (raccoon et Alaska), chinchilla et renard bleu*	"	3,000 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
14 *bis*	(*b.*) *En fouine, martre, petit-gris, et écureuil, ventre ou dos*	"	2,000 00	..	..	..		
14 *ter*	(*c.*) *En toute autre fourrure 75 pour cent en sus de la taxe de la peau dont ils sont confectionnés* [à l'exception des confections faites avec les peaux énumérées à l'Article 1 (fouine, martre, &c.), qui seront assujetties à une taxe de 2,000 piastres par 100 kilog., et de celles faites avec les matières portées à l'Article 3 (zibeline, &c.) qui acquitteront seulement la taxe fixée pour la peau]	..	..	..	..	..		
15	Garnitures, bonnets, manchons, et autres articles en fourrure, doublés ou non doublés, revêtus ou non revêtus, d'étoffe ou autrement garnis, en tant que la peau dont ils sont confectionnés ne serait pas taxée plus haut; en cas contraire ils sont assujettis à la taxe fixée pour la peau	Les 100 kilog.	1,250 00	..	..	..		
	Bonnets, gants, chaussures, ni doublés ni recouverts de fourrure, mais simplement bordés en pelleterie, voir la matière principale dont ils sont confectionnés.							
	LXXII.—Poils, Plumes, et Matières à Rembourrer.							
1	Cheveux *non ouvrés*	Les 100 kilog.	2,400 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
2	Crins de queue de cheval même tordus et soie de porc	"	160 00	200 00	..	40 00	Paniers	13
3	Autres crins et poils d'animaux, les laines de exceptées	"	36 00	..	..	..	Balles	9
4	Duvets et plumes de literie	"	240 00	..	..	..	Sacs	3

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
5	Plumes de parure non apprêtées, telles que: plumes d'autruche, d'oiseau de paradis, colibri, et autres	Les 100 kilog.	3,600 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
6	Plumes ordinaires non apprêtées, telles que: plumes de pigeon, de perdrix, et autres	"	80 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
7	Crin végétal	"	8 00	..	..	..	Balles	9
8	Étoupe de lin ou de chanvre	"	12 00	..	..	..	Sacs	3
9	Autres matières à rembourrer, le coton excepté	"	4 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
	LXXIII.—Coton Brut ou Peigné.							
1	Coton brut, peigné, teint, ou blanchi	Les 100 kilog.	40 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
							Sacs	3
	LXXIV.—Coton, Fils, et Ouate.							
	Fils de coton, simples—	Les 100 kilog.	63 00	..	..	..		
1	(*a.*) Écrus	"	76 00	..	..	..		
2	(*b.*) Blanchis	"	95 00	105 00	..	10 00		
3	(*c.*) Rouges de toute qualité	"	88 00	..	..	..		
4	(*d.*) Autres couleurs	"						
	Fils de coton retors—						Caisses et futailles	18
5	(*a.*) Écrus	"	75 00	..	..	..	Paniers	10
6	(*b.*) Blanchis	"	84 00	..	..	..	En balles d'un poids brut ne dépassant pas 100 kilog.	7
7	(*c.*) Rouges de toute qualité	"	116 00	..	..	..	En balles d'un poids brut au-dessus de 100 et ne dépassant pas 200 kilog.	5
8	(*d.*) Autres couleurs	"	97 00	..	..	..	En balles d'un poids brut au-dessus de 200 et ne dépassant pas 300 kilog.	4
	Fils de coton, simples ou retors, accommodés pour le commerce de détail, c'est-à-dire mis en pelotes, bobines, petits écheveaux, cartes ou autres formes de mercerie, quelque soit le nombre de bouts, écrus, blanchis, ou teints—						En balles d'un poids brut au delà de 300 kilog.	3
9	(*a.*) Sur bobines en bois, bobines comprises	"	128 00	..	..	..		
10	(*b.*) Autres	"	200 00	..	..	..		
11	Vigogne, mélange de coton et laine, le coton dominant en poids	"	120 00	..	..	..		
12	Ouate	"	48 00	52 00	..	4 00		

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No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Per cent.
	LXXV.—Tissus de Coton:						
	[Tous les] *tissus de coton, y compris les rubans tissés et* à l'exception du velours façon soie—						
1	(*a.*) Ecrus, tels que T-cloths, waste cloths, grey twills, grey drills, grey shirtings, grey cambrics, grey long cloths, et autres tissus semblables *écrus* à l'exception de tulle et tulles dit Anglais	Les 100 kilog. ..	125 00	..	..	..	
	(*b.*) Blanchis—						
2	(1.) Tandjibs (sevaspoor) de toutes qualités* ..	" ..	100 00	..	..	..	
3	(2.) Mulls et tchapalis de toutes qualités*	" ..	225 00	..	..	..	
4	(3.) Gaze, tulle, Victoria lawn et semblables tissus transparents, ainsi que les mêmes tissus transparents écrus	" ..	375 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 18 Paniers 10
5	(4.) Tous les autres blanchis, tels que : tissus dénommés au paragraphe (*a*), ainsi que les madapollams, shirtings, piqués, linge de table, mouchoirs, ourlés ou non ourlés, futaine, &c.	" ..	210 00	..	..	..	En balles d'un poids brut ne dépassant pas 100 kilog. .. .. 8 En balles d'un poids brut au-dessus de 100 kilog., et ne dépassant pas 200 kilog. 6
	(*c.*) Teints ou imprimés—						En balles d'un poids brut au-dessus de 300 kilog., et ne dépassant pas 300 kilog. .. .. .. 5 En balles d'un poids brut au delà de 300 kilog. 3
6	(1.) *Kalemkiars de toute espèce, savoir : yorgans, yastiks, yemenis, sejades*	Les 100 kilog. ..	400 00	..	..	..	
7	(2.) Gaze, tulle, mull, mousseline, *seconak*, et semblables tissus transparents, tels que: [kalemkiars], tarlatan, organdis, &c.	" ..	550 00	..	..	..	
8	(3.) Tous les autres tissus lisses ou façonnés, tels que : étoffes pour doublure, draps unis, calicots, crétonnes, piqués, damassés, tissus à raies, à fleurs, mouchoirs, ourlés ou non ourlés, &c.	" ..	260 00	275 00	..	15 00	
9	(*d.*) Étoffes tissées de fil, teints ou imprimés, *même combinés avec des fils métalliques*	" ..	216 00	..	..	..	
10	(2.) Velours façon soie	" ..	480 00	..	..	..	
11	(3.) Broderies à la main ou à la mécanique, ou avec applications, telles que : rideaux, bandes, entre-deux, &c.†	" ..	1,000 00	..	..	..	

* Rentrent dans le paragraphe 4 ci-dessus les tandjibs, mulls, et tchapalis qui, rendus non transparents par l'apprêt, ne pourraient pas servir à la fabrication des kalemkiars, tels que les tissus appelés "kefulike."

† Le tissu du fond décidé selon l'Article "broderies" des Groupes LXXV, LXXIX, LXXXII, et LXXXV la taxation des étoffes brodées ou avec applications, sans que la matière des fils ou tissus avec lesquels la broderie ou l'application a été faite soit prise en considération.

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Per cent.
	(*d.*) Étoffes tissées de fil (*suite*)—	Les 100 kilog. ..	1,700 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 18 Paniers 10
12	(4.) Dentelles	" ..	240 00	..	..	..	
13	(5.) Beauxterie, telle que: bas, chaussettes, bonnets, *gants*, gilets, caleçons, [gants] et autres tricotages, écrus, blanchis, ou en couleurs	" ..	380 00	..	..	..	En balles d'un poids brut ne dépassant pas 100 kilog. .. .. .. 8 En balles d'un poids brut au-dessus de 100 kilog., et ne dépassant pas 200 kilog. 6
14	(6.) Passementerie et boutonnerie, même combinées avec du bois, corne, verre, caoutchouc, &c., telles que: boutons, glands, revêtus de coton sur des formes de bois, corne, &c.	" ..	210 00	..	..	..	En balles d'un poids brut au-dessus de 300 kilog., et ne dépassant pas 300 kilog. .. .. .. 5 En balles d'un poids brut au delà de 300 kilog. 3
15	(7.) Filets de chasse, de pêche, et autres rets ..	" ..	150 00	..	..	..	
16	(8.) Mèches à lampes tissées	" ..	50 00	..	..	..	
17	(9.) Toile d'émeri	" ..					
	LXXVI.—Matières Végétales à Filer, le Coton excepté.						
1	Chanvre, lin, jute, chanvre de manille, fibre de coco et toutes autres matières végétales à filer, à l'exception du coton	Les 100 kilog. ..	20 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.
	LXXVII.—Fils de Lin, de Chanvre, et d'autres Matières Végétales à Filer.						
	Fils de lin, de chanvre, de jute, ou de toutes autres matières textiles végétales, à l'exception du coton—						
1	(*a.*) *Simple écru*—		24 00	25 00	..	1 00	
	(1.) [Fil de jute] grossier *de jute*	" ..	10 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles 13
	(2.) Autre	" ..	72 00	..	..	..	Paniers 9
2	(*b.*) Simples, teints, imprimés, blanchis, ou lessivés ..	" ..	72 00	..	..	..	Balles 6
3	(*c.*) Retors écrus	" ..	120 00	..	..	..	
4	(*d.*) Retors blanchis, lessivés, ou teints	" ..					
	N.B.—Sont considérées comme ficelles et par conséquent taxés d'après le Groupe LXXVIII les fils dont les 20 mètres pèsent plus de 10 grammes						
	LXXVIII.—Ouvrages de Cordier.						
1	Câbles, cordes, ficelles	Les 100 kilog. ..	36 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles 13
2	Filets de chasse, de pêche, et autres rets	" ..	150 00	200 00	..	50 00	Paniers 9
3	Torches de poix	" ..	30 00	..	..	..	Balles 6
4	Autres articles de cordier, tels que : sangles, tuyaux, seaux, &c. ..	" ..	72 00	..	..	..	

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			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	LXXIX.—Tissus de Lin, de Chanvre, de *Jute*, et d'autres Matières Végétales à Filer, le Coton excepté.							
1	Couvertures grossières, tapis de pied, de jute, de chanvre, de manille, de fibre, de coco, ou de fibres analogues, *même mélangées avec des poils de chiens, de veaux et semblables*	Les 100 kilog. ..	90 00	..	..	..		
2	Toile grise d'emballage avec ou sans raies et sacs confectionnés avec la dite toile	,, ..	36 00	40 00	..	4 00	Caisses et futailles	13
							Paniers	9
							Balles	6
3	Toile à voile ou à tente	,, ..	72 00	..	..	..		
4	Toile unie, coutil et drill écrus	,, ..	250 00	..	..	..		
5	Toile unie, coutil et drill blanchis, teints, ou imprimés, ducks et autres étoffes pour habillement ou ameublement, même teints, imprimés ou tissés avec des fils de couleur, toile damassée ou croisée de toute sorte, mouchoirs *non compris sous les Nos.* 6 *et* 8, linges de table et à essuie-mains, confectionnés ou non confectionnés, rubans en bordures tissées. (*Voir l'Observation au No.* 3 *du Groupe LXXV*)	,, ..	360 00	400 00	..	40 00		
6	Batiste, linon, mouchoirs de batiste ou de linon, gaze et tulle ..	,, ..	1,200 00	..	..	..		
7	Dentelles de fils de lin	,, ..	1,700 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	18
8	Étoffes de lin, de chanvre, et d'autres matières végétales à filer, le coton excepté, brodées ou avec applications	,, ..	1,200 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
							Balles	6
9	Bonneterie de toute sorte, ...	,, ..	600 00	..	..	..		
10	Passementerie même avec des fils métalliques ténus, telle que: franges, bordures, cordons, tresses, chenilles, passementerie et boutonnerie combinées avec du bois, corne, verre, caoutchouc, &c., telles que: boutons, glands, revêtus de lin, de chanvre, ou d'autres matières végétales à filer, à l'exception du coton	,, ..	880 00	..	..	..		
	LXXX.—Cocons.							
1	Cocons de vers à soie, non percés	Les 100 kilog. ..	240 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	9
	Bourre de soie, faisons, cocons percés, et autres déchets—							
2	(*a.*) En masse, teints ou non teints	,, ..	160 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
3	(*b.*) Peignés, teints ou non teints	,, ..	320 00	..	..	..	Paniers	11
4	Soie brute (grège et moulinée)	,, ..	800 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
	LXXXI.—Soie Filée.							
1	Soie blanchie ou teinte, soie filée ou retorsée teinte ou non teinte (soie à coudre, à broder, et autres), fils de bourre de soie simples ou retors, teints ou non teints	Les 100 kilog. ..	1,200 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	11
							Balles	6

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	LXXXII.—Tissus de Soie.							
	Gaze, étamine, et crêpe—							
1	(*a.*) De soie pure	Les 100 kilog. ..	6,600 00	..	..	..		
2	(*b.*) De soie mélangée même combinée avec des fils métalliques	,, ..	2,400 00	..	..	..		
3	Tulle de soie pure ou mélangée	,, ..	3,000 00	..	..	..		
	Velours et rubans de velours—							
4	(*a.*) En soie	,, ..	5,000 00	..	..	..		
5	(*b.*) Autres contenant de la soie	,, ..	2,400 00	..	..	..		
	Tissus lisses, croisés, damassés, ou brochés ainsi que rubans tissés—							
6	(*a.*) De soie ou de bourre de soie, même combinés avec des fils métalliques	,, ..	3,600 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	22
7	(*b.*) De fils de soie ou de bourre de soie, mêlés de fils d'autres matières textiles, même combinés avec des fils métalliques	,, ..	1,300 00	1,560 00	..	260 00	Balles	13
8	Tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie, pure ou mélangée, brodés ou avec applications. (*Obs.—Voir l'observation au No.* 11 *et* 8 *du Groupe LXXVI*)	,, ..	4,200 00	..	..	..		
9	Dentelles de soie dites blondes; dentelles en soie pure, ou mélangée, ou combinée avec des fils métalliques	,, ..	5,100 00	..	..	..		
10	Bonneterie en soie, ou bourre de soie, telle que: chemises, bas, gants, et autres tricotages	,, ..	3,900 00	..	..	..		
							Caisses et futailles	[16] 22
11	Cordonnets noirs pour puskuls et puskuls confectionnés avec ces cordonnets	,, ..	600 00	..	..	..	Paniers	[13] 11
							Balles	6
12	Passementerie de soie ou de bourre de soie même en combinaison avec des fils métalliques ténus (franges, bordures, tresses, chenilles, cordons, &c.) passementerie et boutonnerie de soie ou de bourre de soie combinées avec bois, corne, verre, caoutchouc, &c., telle que: boutons, glands, revêtus de soie ou de bourre de soie	,, ..	1,500 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	22
							Balles	13
13	*Chemises, jaquettes, et caleçons tricotés de fils de coton ou de laine, mélangés de soie*	,, ..	1,200 00	..	..	..		
	LXXXIII.—Laine non-Filé							
	Laine, y compris celle d'alpaga, de lama, de vigogne, d'angora, et d'autres chèvres ainsi que le poil de chameaux—							
1	(*a.*) Brute en suint ou lavée	Les 100 kilog. ..	36 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
2	(*b.*) Peignée ou cardée	,, ..	80 00	..	..	..	Sacs	3
3	(*c.*) Teinte	,, ..	100 00	..	..	..		
4	Shoddy et autres déchets de laine	,, ..	16 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	LXXXIV.—Fils et Ouate de Laine.							
1	Fils de laine ou de mohair, simples, retors, écrus, blanchis, teints ou imprimés	Les 100 kilog. ..	240 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
2	Fils de poil de vache et d'autres poils grossiers de toute espèce ..	.. ..	64 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
3	Ouate de laine	.. ..	150 00	..	..	..	Balles	9
	LXXXV.—Tissus de Laine.							
1	Aba et drap grossier pour soldats, [pur] en laine ou laine chaîne-coton	Les 100 kilog. ..	160 00	..	..	..		
	Flanelles—							
2	(*a.*) [Pure] *en* laine	.. ..	500 00	570 00	..	70 00		
3	(*b.*) *En* laine, chaîne-coton	.. ..	350 00	375 00	..	25 00		
4	Velours et peluche pour habillement et ameublement	.. ..	730 00	750 00	..	20 00		
	Tissus de toute espèce non dénommés ci-dessus, foulés ou non foulés, pour habillement d'hommes ou de femmes, pour ameublements, pour parapluies, et autres, tels que: castor, drap, casimir, buckskin (draps de mode non unis), damas, reps, lasting (étoffes pour chaussures), camlet, satins, fistanlik, mérinos, chalaki, Thibet, Orléans, chalis, sof, alpaga, cachemir, mousseline, &c.—[b]						Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
5	(*a.*) En laine ou mohair	.. ..	650 00	..	..	..	Balles	7
6	(*b.*) En laine ou mohair (chaîne-coton)	.. ..	375 00	..	..	..		
	Châles—							
7	(*a.*) Véritables, de cachemir, châles brodés, châles tissés brochés en imitation des châles de cachemir	.. ..	2,000 00	..	..	..		
	(*b.*) Autres châles ("boghtchas"), ainsi que ceintures—							
8	(1.) En laine ou mohair	.. ..	560 00	..	..	..		
9	(2.) En laine ou mohair, chaîne-coton	.. ..	400 00	..	..	..		
9 *bis*	*Couvertures grossières (kotzer) pour chevaux, soldats, paysans, en laine, ou mélangées*	.. ..	*160 00*	..	..	..		
	[Couvertures de lit, de voyage, de cheval, et] autres *couvertures*..							
10	(*a.*) En laine..	.. ..	400 00	..	..	..		
11	(*b.*) En laine, chaîne-coton	.. ..	275 00	..	..	..		

[b] Restent également [dans] *sous* les paragraphes (*a*) et (*b*) ci-dessous les draps de laine ou de laine chaîne-coton (*unis ou non unis*) mêlés d'une quantité minime de soie. L'Administration Centrale décidera en cas de contestation.

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	Tapis—							
12	(*a.*) A nœuds, tels que: tapis orientaux et leurs imitations Européennes	Les 100 kilog. ..	450 00	..	..	..		
13	(*b.*) Entrelacés, tels que: kilims, Gobelins, et semblables ..	.. ..	600 00	..	..	..		
14	(*c.*) Tissés et bouclés, chaîne imprimé (tapestry)	.. ..	160 00	..	..	..		
15	(*d.*) Tissés et veloutés, chaîne imprimée (tapis velours) ..	.. ..	300 00	..	..	..		
16	(*e.*) Tissés et bouclés, chaîne non imprimée (tapis Bruxelles) ..	.. ..	300 00	..	..	..		
17	(*f.*) Tissés et veloutés, chaîne non imprimée (tourney-velvet, Axminster), et tapis chenille	.. ..	360 00	..	..	..		
18	(*g.*) Simplement tissés, ni bouclés ni veloutés (Kidderminster), &c.	.. ..	162 00	..	..	..		
	Feutres—						Caisses et futailles	20
19	(*a.*) Non teints	.. ..	120 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
20	(*b.*) Teints ou imprimés	.. ..	144 00	..	..	..	Balles	7
21	Dentelles sous forme de bande, de châle, de fichu, et autres ..	.. ..	2,000 00	..	..	..		
22	Étoffes de laine brodées ou avec applications. (*Obs.*—Voir l'Observation 11 (3) du Groupe LXXV.)	.. ..	2,000 00	..	..	..		
23	Bonneterie, telle que: bas, bonnets, gilets, chemises, caleçons, vêtements, gants, et autres tricotages	.. ..	350 00	..	..	..		
24	Passementerie, même avec des fils métalliques tênus, tels que: franges, bordures, cordons, tresses, chenilles, &c., passementerie, et boutonnerie combinée avec bois, corne, verre, caoutchouc, &c., telles que: boutons, glands, revêtus de laine	.. ..	380 00	..	..	..		
25	Tissus en crins purs ou mélangés	.. ..	800 00	..	..	..		
26	Lisière de drap	.. ..	75 00	..	..	..		
	LXXXVI.—Habits Confectionnés, Articles de Mode, Linges de Corps.							
1	Linges de corps, cousus, de tissus, de lin, ou de coton, tels que: chemises, faux-cols, manchettes, jupons, &c.	Les 100 kilog. ..	525 00	..	..	..		
2	Jupons de feutre	.. ..	225 00	..	..	..		
	Vêtements pour hommes, femmes et enfants, autres articles confectionnés non dénommés ailleurs cousus de tissus, tels que: coiffes, corsets, écharpes confectionnées, ruches, résilles, manchons d'étoffes, &c., selon que la matière qui domine dans la surface est—						Caisses et futailles	22
							Paniers	11
							Balles	6
3	Du coton ou du lin	.. ..	600 00	..	..	..		

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	Vêtements pour hommes, &c. (*suite*)—							
4	De la laine ou de la demi-laine	Les 100 kilog. ..	825 00	..	..	..		
5	De la soie, en tant que l'article confectionné est sans doublure ou doublé de soie.	Taxe de la soie dominant dans la surface augmentée de 10 pour cent.		..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	22 [20]
6	De la soie en tant que l'article confectionné est doublé d'autres tissus	Taxe de la soie dominant dans la surface		..	..	..	[Paniers]	[11]
							Balles	13 [6]
	Cravates—							
7	(*a.*) Entièrement en soie	Taxe de la soie augmentée de 10 pour cent		..	..	..		
8	(*b.*) Autres	Les 100 kilog. ..	1,050 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	13
							Paniers	9
9	Vêtements et articles de mode en caoutchouc ou en tissus recouverts ou imprégnés de caoutchouc	„ ..	675 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
	LXXXVII.—Fez. Chapeaux, Plumes de Parure, Fleurs Artificielles.							
							Caisses et futailles	16 20
							Paniers	11
1	Fez avec ou sans gland (puskul) *et kulach* (*bonnet Persan en laine*)	Les 100 kilog. ..	825 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
	Chapeaux en paille, en fanons de baleine, en palmier—							
2	(*a.*) Non garnis	La pièce ..	80 00	90 00	..	10 00		
3	(*b.*) Garnis pour hommes	„ ..	1 50	..	..	..		
4	(*c.*) Garnis pour dames, mais sans plumes de parure ..	„ ..	3 75	..	..	..		
5	Chapeaux en roseau, liber, tresses, de bois, &c., garnis ou non ..	„ ..	0 45	..	..	..		
6	Chapeaux en soie pour hommes	„ ..	6 75	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
7	Chapeaux de feutre et autres chapeaux pour hommes non dénommés *garnis ou non garnis*	„ ..	2 25	3 00	..	0 75		
	Chapeaux pour dames en tissus et autres non dénommés—							
8	(*a.*) Non garnis	La pièce ..	3 00	..	..	..		
9	(*b.*) Garnis et parés ainsi que chapeaux de paille garnis de plumes de parure	„ ..	12 00	..	..	..		
	Plumes de parure préparées—							
10	(*a.*) D'autruche, d'oiseau de paradis, de colibri, de marabout et autres	Le kilog. ..	105 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
11	(*b.*) [De pigeon, de perdrix, et semblables] *et autres* ..	„ ..	7 50	..	..	..	Paniers	11
12	Fleurs et feuilles artificielles en tissus *même combinées avec d'autres matières en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons elles ne sont pas comprises au Groupe XCVII*	„ ..	25 00	26 00	..	1 00	Balles	6

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
	LXXXVIII.—Caoutchouc.							
							Caisses et futailles	16
1	Caoutchouc et gutta-percha bruts ou épurés en masse	Les 100 kilog. ..	160 00	..	..	..	Paniers	13
2	Caoutchouc durci, en plaques, barres, et tuyaux	„ ..	240 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
							Double fûts	11
3	Caoutchouc et gutta-percha dissous (liquides)	„ ..	200 00	..	..	..	Caisses et fûts renfermant bouteilles..	20
	LXXXIX.—Fils de Caoutchouc, Toile Cirée.							
1	Fils de caoutchouc	Les 100 kilog. ..	480 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
	Fils de caoutchouc surfilés—						Paniers	12
2	(*a.*) De fil de soie	„ ..	800 00	..	..	..	Balles	6
3	(*b.*) De fil de coton, de laine, de lin, de chanvre, &c. ..	„ ..	600 00	..	..	..		
	Toile cirée—							
4	(*a.*) Ordinaire grossière pour emballage, toile goudronnée ou *autre*	„ ..	36 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	13
5	(*b.*) Autres toiles cirées et toile cir*	„ ..	90 00	..	..	..	Paniers	9
6	Toile de relieur..	„ ..	170 00	210 00	..	40 00	Balles	6
7	Mousseline et taffetas cirés	„ ..	500 00	600 00	..	100 00		
8	Tissus de toute sorte enduits ou imprégnés de caoutchouc ..	„ ..	300 00	..	..	..		
	XC.—Articles en Caoutchouc.							
							Caisses et futailles	16
1	Articles ordinaires en caoutchouc, en gutta-percha, tels que : ouvrages communs de cordonnier (galoches *de caoutchouc de toute espèce* et autres), de sellier, de harnacheur, de malletier, et autres, ni teints, ni imprimés, même combinés avec d'autres matières [non comprises] *en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris au Groupe XCVIII*	Les 100 kilog. ..	375 00	..	..	..	Paniers	12
							Balles	6
	Obs.—Rentrent ici également les articles en caoutchouc teints dans la masse.							

* *Observation sur l'Article 5.—Les bâches (couvertures de wagons, de voitures, et analogues), même ouvrées, c'est-à-dire, non uniquement coupées, acquitteront les taxes des Articles 4 ou 5, selon la matière dont elles sont confectionnées.*

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
2	Ouvrages en caoutchouc ou gutta-percha, teints ou imprimés; ouvrages en caoutchouc ou gutta-percha, durci de toute espèce ainsi qu'en celluloid et autres compositions analogues, tels que: boîtes, peignes, &c.; les mêmes ouvrages combinés avec [des matières non comprises] *d'autres matières en tant que par suite de ces combinaisons ils ne sont pas compris* au Groupe XCVIII	Les 100 kilog. ..	600 00	750 00	..	150 00	Caisses et futailles .. .. .. 30 Paniers .. .. .. 12 Balles 6	
3	Tissus de fils de coton, lin, laine, soie, &c., combinés avec des fils de caoutchouc, tels que: élastiques pour bottines, &c.	.. ..	600 00	825 00	..	225 00		
4	Bonneterie de fils de coton, lin, laine, soie, &c., combinée avec des fils de caoutchouc	.. ..	750 00	900 00	..	150 00		
	XCI.—Meubles.							
1	Meubles en bois courbé, montés ou non montés	Les 100 kilog. ..	70 00	97 00	..	27 00	Caisses et futailles .. .. 16 Paniers .. .. .. 13 Balles 6	88
	Obs.—Rentrent également au No. 1 les meubles contenant en partie du bois non courbé ou combinés avec des tresses de liber, de jone, de roseaux, ou de rotin.							
2	Meubles en vannerie, teints ou non teints	.. ..	150 00	..	..	..		
	Meubles autres qu'en bois courbé ou en vannerie—							
	Sièges *avec ou sans moulures* sans sculpture ni marqueterie ni ornements de cuivre ou d'autres métaux—							
3	(*a.*) En bois commun—							
	(1.) Ni teint ni verni	.. ..	25 50	82 50	..	57 00	Point de tare	
	[N.B.—Les sièges en bois communs ni teints ni vernis sont taxés d'après l'Article 1er du Groupe LXII.]							
	(2.) *Autres*	.. ..	60 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. .. 16 Paniers .. .. .. 13 Balles 6	
4	(*b.*) En bois d'ébénisterie	.. ..	135 00	..	..	..		
5	Sièges de toute espèce de bois, sculptés, dorés, bronzés, marquetés, ou ornés de cuivre ou d'autres métaux communs	.. ..	210 00	..	..	..		
	Meubles autres que sièges, comme armoires, tables, buffets, commodes, &c., *avec ou sans moulures*—							
6	(*a.*) [Plaqués, sans sculpture, ni marqueterie, ni ornements de cuivre ou d'autres métaux], *massifs en bois communs ni teints ni vernis*	.. ..	25 00	127 50	..	102 50	Point de tare.	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
	Meubles autres que sièges, &c. (*suite*)—		Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.	Prs. c.		
7	(*b.*) [Plaqués, sculptés, marquetés, ou ornés de cuivre ou d'autres métaux communs] *massifs en bois communs, teints, vernis, plaqués mais sans sculpture ni marqueterie, ni ornements de cuivre ni d'autres métaux*	Les 100 kilog. ..	80 00	240 00	..	160 00		
8	(*c.*) *Sculptés, marquetés, ou ornés de cuivre ou d'autres métaux communs*	.. ..	210 00	82 50	127 50	..		
	[N.B.—Les meubles massifs en bois communs, ni teints ni vernis sont taxés d'après l'Article 1er du Groupe LXII.]						Caisses et futailles .. .. 16 Paniers .. .. .. 13 Balles 6	
9	(*d.*) Massifs en bois d'ébénisterie avec ou sans moulure, mais non sculptés ni marquetés ni ornés de cuivre ou d'autres métaux	.. ..	135 00	..	..	..		
10	(*e.*) Massifs en bois d'ébénisterie, sculptés, marquetés, ou ornés de cuivre, et tous les meubles en bois dorés ou bronzés	.. ..	210 00	240 00	..	30 00		
11	Meubles garnis et recouverts de toute espèce	.. ..	225 00	..	..	..		
	Meubles en fer (voir les Groupes XXXIX, XL, XLI).							
	Obs.—Des parties sculptées (arabesques, rosette, &c.) dont les dimensions, comparées à celles de l'objet, ne seraient qu'insignifiantes ne feront pas rentrer les meubles dans les Nos. 5, 8, et 10.							
	XCII.—Carosserie et Embarcations.							
	Wagon de chemin de fer pour marchandises ou bagages—							
1	(*a.*) Couverts	La pièce ..	1,500 00	..	..	..		
2	(*b.*) Ouverts, bauts-bords, plates-formes	.. ..	1,100 00	..	..	..		
	Wagons de chemin de fer pour voyageurs—							
3	(*a.*) Rembourrés, tels que wagons de 1re et 2e classe ..	.. ..	5,000 00	..	..	..		
4	(*b.*) Non rembourrés, tels que wagons de 3e classe	.. ..	3,500 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
5	Wagons pour tramways	.. ..	960 00	..	..	..		
	Voitures à ressort rembourrées ou non—							
6	(*a.*) Couvertes, telles que: landaus, omnibus, coupés, &c. ..	.. ..	1,650 00	1,875 00	..	220 00		
7	(*b.*) Non couvertes, telles que: phaétons, cabriolets, &c. ..	.. ..	1,050 00	1,200 00	..	150 00		
	N.B.—Les voitures à ressort comprises dans les Nos. 6 et 7 ci-dessus qui seraient importées en blanc, c'est-à-dire ni peintes, ni vernies, ni rembourrées, *et composées uniquement de bois et de fer* paieront [20] 60 pour cent en moins.							

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
8	Fourgons et autres voitures de roulage à ressort	La pièce ..	375 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
9	Chars, chariots, [brouettes], et voitures destinées aux exploitations rurales *brouettes et autres* en bois brut même avec ferrures, mais sans ressort	Les 100 kilog. ..	25 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
10	Voitures et vélocipèdes pour enfants, voitures à ressort pour malades	,, ..	84 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	16
							Paniers	13
							Balles	9
11	Chaises à porteurs	,, ..	225 00	..	..	..		
12	Vélocipèdes	,, ..	225 00	..	..	..		
	Embarcations—							
13	(*a.*) Barques à rames (sandals et caïques)	La pièce ..	180 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
14	(*b.*) Autres embarcations	,, ..	12 pour cent *ad valorem*					
	XCIII.—Machines.							
1	Locomotives et locomobiles	Les 100 kilog. ..	40 00	..	..	..	Point de tare	
2	Chaudières à vapeur	,, ..	20 00	..	..	..		
3	Machines à coudre, ainsi que parties de machines à coudre ..	,, ..	60 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	13
	Autres machines, selon que la matière qui domine est—						Paniers	6
4	(*a.*) Du bois, de la fonte de fer, du fer forgé, de l'acier ou de la tôle de fer	,, ..	32 00	..	..	..	Balles	4
5	(*b.*) Du cuivre, du laiton, ou d'autres métaux	,, ..	96 00	..	..	..		
	XCIV.—Instruments de Musique.							
	Pianos—							
1	(*a.*) Droits	La pièce ..	325 00	360 00	..	35 00	Point de tare.	
2	(*b.*) A queue	,, ..	600 00	840 00	..	240 00		
3	Orgues, pour église	,, ..	2,700 00	..	..	..		
4	Orgues à manivelle	,, ..	120 00	..	..	..		
5	Cloches et clochettes. (Voir ouvrages en bronze, fonte, &c., suivant la matière.)							
6	Carillons et boîtes à musique non combinés avec des horloges ..	Les 100 kilog. ..	420 00	..	..	..		
7	Harmonicas, *harmoniums*, et autres instruments de musique, accessoires, et pièces détachées d'instruments de musique	,, ..	300 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	23
							Balles	9
	Obs.—Les instruments de musique qui se caractérisent comme jouets, tels que: harmonicas pour enfants, &c., suivent le régime de l'Article 29 du Groupe XCVIII.							
8	Cordes pour instruments de musique de toute espèce	,, ..	960 00	..	..	..		

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.	Per cent.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		
	XCV.—Instruments Scientifiques.							
1	Instruments scientifiques, tels que: instruments d'astronomie (boussoles, quarts-de-cercle, globes terrestres et célestes, &c., de chirurgie (trousses de chirurgie, lancettes, pincettes, seringues, &c.), d'optique (appareils de photographie, microscope, telescope, longue-vue, jumelle de théâtre, lunettes à branches, loupes, lorgnettes, &c.), de mathématique (étuis de mathématique, compas, tire-ligne, équerres-plinutes, chaines d'arpentage, mires à niveler, &c.), de physique (télégraphes électro-magnétiques et pneumatiques, aréomètres, alcoolomètres, thermomètres, baromètres vaporimètres, &c.), ainsi que les pièces détachées de ces instruments, *sans égard aux matières dont ils sont composés*	Les 100 kilog. ..	300 00	320 00	..	20 00	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	9
	N.B.—Les balances acquittent les droits d'après la matière principale dont elles sont fabriquées.							
	XCVI.—Montres, Pendules, Horloges.							
	Montres—							
1	(*a.*) A boîtes d'or	La pièce ..	10 00	15 00	..	5 00	Point de tare.	
2	(*b.*) A boîtes d'argent, de nickel, ou de matières autres que l'or même dorées	,, ..	4 00	5 00	..	1 00		
3	Mouvements de montre, montés ou non montés, parties de mouvements	Le kilog ..	80 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
4	Horloges et pendules de toute espèce	,, ..	270 00	..	..	..	Balles	7
5	Mouvements d'horloge et de pendule montés ou non-montés, parties de ces mouvements	,, ..	450 00	..	..	..		
6	Réveils	,, ..	6 00	..	..	..	Point de tare.	
7	Compteurs divers tels que: gazomètres, pédomètres, hydromètres et autres	,, ..	450 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	20
							Paniers	13
							Balles	7
	XCVII.—Armes non-Prohibées							
	Armes blanches—							
1	(*a.*) Lames non montées	Les 100 kilog. ..	450 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles	13
							Paniers	6
2	(*b.*) Autres parties d'armes blanches et armes blanches montées	,, ..	900 00	..	..	..	Balles	4

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Per cent.
	Pistolets—						
3	(*a.*) A âme lisse	Les 100 kilog.	300 00	..	..	..	
4	(*b.*) A âme rayée	„	1,800 00	..	..	..	
5	Revolvers	„	900 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles 13
	Fusils se chargeant par la bouche—						Paniers 6
6	(*a.*) A un canon	„	240 00	..	..	..	Balles 4
7	(*b.*) Autres	„	500 00	600 00	..	100 00	
8	Fusils se chargeant par la culasse	„	975 00	..	..	..	
9	Canons de fusils bruts	„	65 00	98 00	..	33 00	
	XCVIII.—*Bijouterie*, Mercerie Fine. Quincaillerie de Luxe.						
1	Agates, malachite, jaspes, et autres pierres fines brutes	Le kilog.	1 50	..	..	..	
	Pierres précieuses brutes, polies ou égrisées—						
2	(*a.*) Diamants, émeraudes, opales nobles, rubies, saphirs	Le gramme	30 00	..	..	..	
3	(*b.*) Topaze noble, turquoise, et autres pierres précieuses non dénommées	„	2 00	..	..	..	
4	Perles fines, non montées	„	3 00	..	..	..	
5	Véritables coraux fins non montés	Le kilog.	30 00	50 00	..	20 00	
6	Ouvrages entièrement en argent même dorés	„	45 00	..	..	..	
7	Ouvrages entièrement en or ou en platine	„	200 00	..	..	..	
8	Ouvrages en or, en platine ou en argent, combinés avec des diamants, perles, coraux, ou autres pierres fines ou précieuses	„	200 00	..	..	..	
							Caisses et futailles 20
	N.B.—Dans le cas où les objets indiqués aux trois articles ci-dessus seraient combinés avec des matières autres que celles énumérées plus haut, l'importateur aura le droit de séparer ces matières.						Paniers 13
							Balles 9
9	Or et argent fin ou faux, battus en feuilles, ou livrets, y compris le poids de ces livrets	„	30 00	..	..	..	
	Fils, paillettes, lamettes, bouillons, cannetilles d'or ou d'argent, roulcau compris—						
10	(*a.*) Fins (*d'or, d'argent, ou d'argent doré*)	„	25 00	..	..	..	
11	(*b.*) *Faux* (*de métal commun, doré ou argenté*)	„	8 00	..	..	..	
	Klapdan d'or ou d'argent sur fil de soie, de coton, ou d'autres matières à filer—						
12	(*a.*) Fin (*d'or, d'argent, ou d'argent doré*)	„	15 00	..	..	..	
13	(*b.*) Faux (*de métal commun, doré ou argenté*)	„	8 00	..	..	..	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Per cent.
14	Articles composés en tout ou en partie, d'écaille, d'ivoire, d'ambre [de jais], d'écume de mer [de nacre], *de jais*	Le kilog.	54 00	..	..	..	
	Obs.—Exception pour le No. 1 du Groupe XLI coutellerie fine.						
	(*a.*) *Boutons de nacre*	„	6 60	..	..	..	
	(*b.*) *Autres articles en nacre*	„	16 00	..	..	..	
15	Articles en agate, malachite, jaspe, et autres pierres fines	„	6 60	..	..	..	
16	Service de table, coutellerie, vaisselle, candélabres, bracelets, médaillons, boucles, chaînes, tous objets servant à la parure des hommes et des femmes, ainsi que tous autres articles composés en tout ou en partie de métaux communs, plus ou moins dorés ou argentés ou recouverts d'un vernis imitant l'or ou l'argent, ou combinés avec de l'émail, de l'agate, de la lave, de pierres analogues, de pierres fausses, ou d'autres ornements	„	6 60	..	..	..	
	Obs.—Seront taxés d'après le No. 3 du Groupe LVII les bijouteries fausses composées dans le numéro précédent en tant qu'elles sont importées à la fois dans une quantité minimum de douze douzaines d'objets absolument similaires.						Caisses et futailles 20
							Paniers 13
							Balles 9
17	Dents artificielles combinées avec de l'or ou de l'argent	„	100 00	..	..	..	
18	Ouvrages en cire fins et travaillés en bosse; tels que: imitations de perles, de fleurs, et de fruits	„	19 00	..	..	..	
19	Masques en cire, et autres articles en cire non dénommés	„	6 00	..	..	..	
20	Ouvrages de perruquier (cheveux ouvrés)	„	75 00	..	..	..	
	Parapluies et parasols—						
21	(*a.*) Avec couverture en soie ou demi-soie	„	12 00	..	..	..	
22	(*b.*) Avec couverture d'autres tissus	„	4 00	..	..	..	
	Éventails revêtus d'étoffes, broderies sur carton ou cuir, porte-monnaies revêtus de velours et autres articles de quincaillerie fine, composés en partie de matières à tailler, de métaux communs, de verre, de caoutchouc, de gutta-percha, de cuir, de papier, de carton, de paille, de faïence, de porcelaine, et d'autres matières non dénommées ci-dessus, et en partie de filets ou de tissus—						
23	(*a.*) De soie	„	16 00	16 50	..	0 50	

No.	Description of Merchandize.	Unit of Taxation.	Duty in Gold.	Duty fixed in 1885.	Increase of Duty.	Decrease of Duty.	Tare.
			Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Per cent.
	Ensemble revêtus d'étoffes, &c. (suite)—						
24	(b.) D'autres matières textiles	Le kilog.	6 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. 20 Paniers .. 13 Balles 9
	Obs.—Les doublures inférieures, revêtements de fond, ornements peu importants et semblables parties purement accessoires en fils ou fibres ne sont pas considérées comme des combinaisons qui font rentrer la marchandise dans les Nos. 23 et 24 ci-dessus.						
	Jouets—						
25	(a.) Poupées non habillées ou seulement recouvertes d'une chemise, têtes de poupées même en cire et masques de *l'exception de l'Article 19*	,,	1 50	..	..	..	
26	(b.) Poupées habillées en soie	,,	15 00	..	..	..	
27	(c.) Poupées habillées en tissus autres que la soie ..	,,	4 00	..	..	..	
28	(d.) Jouets en cuir ou en caoutchouc	,,	6 00	..	..	..	
29	(e.) Autres jouets de toute espèce, à l'exception des objets compris dans les Articles 6, 7, 8, 14, et 15 de ce groupe, et des objets dorés ou argentés	,,	1 50	..	..	..	
	XCIX.—Œuvres de Littérature et d'Arts.						
1	Papiers et livres manuscrits, même reliés	Les 100 kilogs.	Exempt. 125 00	..	..	..	Caisses et futailles .. 16 Paniers .. 13 Balles 6
2	Imprimés en toutes langues, cartes géographiques et musique imprimée, même reliés	,,	150 00	..	..	..	
3	Gravures de toute espèce, lithographies, images imprimées en couleurs sur carton ou papier, photographies	,,	240 00	..	..	..	
4	Planches gravées en métal ou en bois, clichés	,,	80 00	..	..	..	
5	Pierres lithographiques, couvertes de dessins, de gravures, ou d'écritures	,,	20 00	..	..	..	
6	Peintures et dessins à la main .. .. .. (Voir Groupe XXXIII.)	Le kilog.	250 00	..	..	..	
7	Statues, bustes, et figures d'animaux en pierre.	Les 100 kilogs.					
8	Statues, bustes, et figures d'animaux en métaux pesant la pièce plus de 5 kilog.						

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Memorandum by Consul Wrench.

THE "Projet de Tarif" now presented is supposed to be the result of the negotiations with England, Germany, Russia, France, Austria, and Italy. It is, however, as yet far from final, for although many changes have been introduced during the negotiations with the Delegates of the above foreign Powers since the English Delegate finished his work more than four years ago, yet some of the most important questions in dispute are untouched. It is believed that Austria has obtained important concessions which do not appear in this new "Projet" for the reason that the *procès-verbal* in which they are embodied has not yet been signed.

The following observations apply to the most noteworthy of the changes that now appear.

In the first place, it may be noted that taxation has in only one solitary instance been increased in a direct manner. This occurs for (Chapter XLIX) finished articles in zinc, from 60 piastres to 64 piastres the 100 kilog. Almost everywhere else the changes in the duties fixed by the British Delegate in 1885 have diminished taxation; and considering that prices have fallen during the four years that have passed, the step is in the right direction.

With regard to those articles which either do at present, or may in the future, interest British trade, more detailed classification and lower taxation has been applied to (Chapter XXXIV) "earthenware and porcelain;" (Chapter XXXV) "glassware;" (Chapter XL) "coarse iron and steel wares;" (Chapter XLI) "fine ironware;" (Chapters LXVI. and LXVII) "paper and cardboard;" (Chapter LXII) "woodwork, &c.;" and (Chapter XCI) "furniture." Taxes have been reduced for (Chapter XXVIII) "candles," (Chapter LXX) "leather goods," and (Chapter XC) "india-rubber goods;" and in (Chapter LXXXV) "woollen fabrics," small concessions in amounts of taxation have been made for flannels.

Chapter LXXV, "cotton fabrics," has been altered in three respects: (1) jaconets, which in 1885 were considered as non-transparent tissues, and thus came under a tax of 275 piastres, are now classed as transparent, and made to bear a 550 piastres duty; (2) the tax on all dyed and printed cotton goods of a non-transparent quality has been reduced from 275 to 260 piastres; and (3) a new category has been introduced for "kalemkiars," a class of transparent printed goods much made in Turkey, to which allusion will be made later on.

With respect to articles that do not affect British interests, the following reductions appear:—

Chapter IV, "bread-stuffs and common pastry," including flour, are reduced from 16 to 13½ piastres; from 11 to 9 piastres; from 25 to 17½ piastres; from 16 to 13½ piastres; from 40 to 30 piastres. These concessions have been made to Russia and Italy.

Chapter VIII, "sugar," is reduced from 60 to 36 piastres, and from 48 to 29 piastres in the interests of France and Austria. Chapter IX, wines "sparkling" are reduced from 200 to 150 piastres in the French interests. Lastly, "kalemkiars," which are imported from Switzerland, appear in (Chapter LXXV) "cotton fabrics" at a taxation of 400 piastres per 100 kilog. in deference to French insistance. Kalemkiars in 1885 came under a taxation of 550 piastres, which, although manifestly too heavy a duty, was insisted on by the Ottoman Delegates for the protection of the genuine article produced in Turkey.

(Signed) W. H. WRENCH.

Constantinople, August 25, 1889.

Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

Memorandum by Mr. A. H. Hardinge.

THE accompanying so-called "Unified Tariff" embodies the further concessions accorded by Turkey to the other Powers who have negotiated with her subsequently to the agreement as to the new Tariff arrived at with Great Britain in 1885. There remain, however, one or two questions under discussion between the Ottoman Government

and those of Austria-Hungary and Russia, and certain concessions have been made, or will probably be made, to those Governments which do not appear in the Tariff, and require therefore separate mention.

The following further alterations have been granted as the result of negotiation with Austria :—

In Chapter IV ("produits de la meunerie et pâtisserie ordinaire") the duties on "grains perlés" (Article 3) and "autres grnaux, semoules, et autres blés mondés" (Article 4) have been reduced from 17·50 piastres per 100 kilog. to 15 piastres, and 13·50 piastres to 11 piastres respectively.

In Chapter XXXIV ("ouvrages en plâtre porcelaine") the duties upon white (Article 14) and coloured porcelain (Article 15) have been reduced from 72 and 120 piastres to 42 and 70 piastres per 100 kilog. respectively.

In Chapters XXXVII and XXXVIII ("Matériaux bruts de fer" and "fabricats incomplets de fer") the duties upon steel have been assimilated to those on iron.

Thus, in Chapter XXXVII, Article 4 is suppressed, and Article 3 runs "Fer et acier en loups et en lingots."

In Chapter XXXVIII Article 4 is suppressed and the words "et acier" and "et d'acier" inserted after "fers" and "fils de fer cuivré" in Articles 3 and 5 respectively. In Article 5 the word "tôles et plaques d'acier même polies" are inserted. Articles 6 and 7 are struck out.

In Chapter LXVI ("papiers et cartons") Article 6, "Papier à imprimer non collé" runs "Papier à imprimer et à écrire," and Article 9 "Papier à écrire et papier à lettre réglé ou non réglé" is changed into "papier découpé pour lettre et tout papier à écrire réglé en couleur."

The duty on uncut writing paper is thus reduced from 36 to 22 piastres per 100 kilog.

Article 4 of Chapter LXXIX ("Tissus de lin, de chanvre, et autres matières végétales à filer, le coton excepté") is amended as follows :—

"Toile de lin unie, coutils et drills, ducks et autres étoffes de lin pour habillement et ameublement—

"(*a.*) Écrus, 135 instead of 250 piastres per 100 kilog.

"(*b.*) Blanchis, 210 instead of 360 piastres per 100 kilog.

"(*c.*) Teints imprimés ou tissés avec des fils de couleur, 260 instead of 360 piastres per 100 kilog."

Article 5 includes only the last part of that contained in the Unified Tariff, *i.e.*, from "toile damassée" to the end.

In Chapter LXXXVII ("fez, chapeaux," &c.) the duty on "fez avec ou sans glands ('pushul')" (Article 1) is reduced from 825 to 600 piastres per 100 kilog.

The Austrian Government had hoped for a considerable reduction in Chapter XXXV ("verres et verreries"), and had been led by the Ottoman Delegates to expect it. In the interest, however, of the native glass manufacturers, and especially of the Palace glass manufactory, those Delegates withdrew the promises they had given, but granted as a compensation a reduction upon ready-made clothes—Chapter LXXXVI ("habits confectionnés") Article 1 ("de la laine ou de la demi-laine")—from 825 to 750 piastres per 100 kilog. This equivalent, which the Austrian Government have agreed to, is alleged by their Delegate, Mr. Yanko, to be not so much important in itself as valuable as an apparent concession to Austrian manufacturers, and he asserts that it will not have much practical real effect.

The monopoly of cards (Chapter LXVII, Article 4) and matches (Chapter XXX, Article 4) is abolished by the insertion after each of these articles of the proviso "sans monopole." The question of the treatment of matches gave rise, however, to considerable discussion. The Austrian Government consented to the maintenance of the duty of 140 piastres per 100 kilog. (see Chapter XXX, Article 4), but suggested as a condition of their acceptance that the Porte should at the same time establish a new tax of 80 per cent. per 100 kilog. on matches fabricated within the Turkish Empire, thus practically reducing to 60 piastres the duty on foreign-made matches. The Porte hastened to declare its readiness to create this new impost and source of income, and proposed to append to Article 4 as an "observation" the following engagement: "Avec engagement du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman de frapper d'un droit intérieur à établir au taux de piastres en or 80 le 100 kilog. les allumettes fabriquées en Turquie."

The Austrian Government, however, deemed this wording too vague and laconic, as not explicitly providing for the simultaneous introduction of the new tax and the new Tariff, and as seeming to leave loop-holes through which the concession might be

nullified. They therefore, in a note to Said Pasha, proposed a fuller and more précise declaration to the following effect :—

"Simultanément avec la mise en vigueur du présent Tarif, le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman créera et fera percevoir une taxe de 80 piastres or par 100 kilog. (y compris le poids des boîtes) sur toutes les allumettes fabriquées en Turquie."

The declaration went on to provide that this tax should under no circumstances apply to imported matches, and that any relief which the Turkish Government might subsequently see fit to accord to native producers of the commodity should be accompanied by a corresponding reduction of the import duty. It is upon the wording of this passage that the one point still at issue between the Austrian and Ottoman Delegates turns. The Austrian wording was accepted by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, but on his submitting it to the Grand Vizier, the latter referred it back to the Committee for Commercial Affairs in the Foreign Office, who took exception as being too comprehensive to the following passage :—

"Il est également entendu qu'aucune exonération ni facilité quelconque, directe ni indirecte, ne pourra être accordée à des fabricants d'allumettes en Turquie par rapport au paiement de la taxe intérieure en question sans que le droit de 140 piastres à percevoir sur les allumettes étrangères ne soit réduit simultanément à des proportions équivalentes." "What," asked the Committee, "is the meaning of 'facilité directe ou indirecte?' If the Porte were, in the interest of individuals, or of a firm engaged in the production of matches, to grant facilities for the importation of machinery required by them, or a plot of ground upon which to build works, would this be an indirect facility entitling foreign Powers to claim a reduced import duty? The Austrian Delegate refuses, however, to accept a new wording suggested by the Committee, and until this point is decided the negotiation cannot be regarded as formally closed. With the exception of the points specified above, all or nearly all the other concessions obtained by Austria are already embodied in the accompanying Tariff.

The Russian negotiations are suspended till the definite agreement on the part of Austria to the Tariff, but there are only three points of importance at issue between the Russian and Ottoman Delegates.

In Chapter II ("aliments d'origine animale") M. Timireajeff demands a reduction in Article 10 upon the cheeses therein enumerated, viz., "salamouru, kachkaval, kacher, et autres espèces analogues," corresponding to that granted in Article 11 to gruyère, Dutch, Chester, and other cheeses, *i.e.*, of from 60 to 40 piastres per 100 kilog.

The cheeses above mentioned are manufactured in large quantities in Bessarabia and other parts of Southern Russia, and there is said to be a considerable demand for them among the lower classes in Turkey.

In Chapter IV ("Produits de la meunerie et pâtisserie ordinaire") the Russian Government will insist upon a reduction on "farine (*a*) de froment" (Article 1) from 13·50 to 11 piastres, and on "farine (*b*) d'avoine, d'orge, de maïs, et autres farines non-dénommées (Article 2) from 0 to 7½ piastres per 110 kilog.

On the other Articles of this Chapter M. Timiarizeff professes himself satisfied with the reductions obtained by his Austrian colleague.

In Chapter XXIII ("huiles minérales et éthérées; essences") there is a difference of opinion respecting Article 1. "Pétrole brut (naphte) et raffiné, benzine en fût ou en dames-jeannes et autres huiles minérales et bitumes non dénommés ailleurs."

The Turkish Delegates who had originally proposed a duty on petroleum of 14·50 piastres per 100 kilog. have now raised it to 17 piastres, which, including the charge of 5 piastres for storage at Constantinople, makes it 22 piastres, a tax regarded by the Russian Government as exorbitant. Their Delegate will insist upon a reduction to 10½ piastres.

M. Timinazeff states that there are one or two further trifling changes suggested by the Odessa merchants, but that, as has already been observed, the items above mentioned of cheese, flour, and petroleum are the only really important matters to be settled.

(Signed) A. H. HARDINGE.

Therapia, September 16, 1880.

No. 20.

Mr. E. F. Law to Foreign Office.—(Received November 9.)

Army and Navy Club, November 8, 1889.

Dear Sir Philip Currie,

I INCLOSE copy of a Memorandum, which I drew up for Sir W. White, embodying all the more important points which I noticed as appearing to require special attention in connection with the Turkish Commercial Treaty.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) E. F. G. LAW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Mr. E. F. Law to Sir W. White.

Constantinople, December 31, 1888.

Sir,

I BEG to submit, for your Excellency's consideration, a few notes on the proposed Commercial Treaty and Tariff. When the time comes for definitely making the Treaty, it might be found possible to secure attention to such points as may be considered to be of real importance.

The long interval of time between the negotiation of the Tariff and its coming into force might be considered as justifying some slight modifications.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. F. G. LAW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

Notes on Proposed Commercial Treaty and Tariff.

ALTHOUGH the shortness of my stay in Constantinople has rendered it quite impossible to give due consideration to the numerous details and questions involved in so important and complicated a subject as the introduction of an entirely new Customs Specific Tariff, and the negotiation of the necessarily accompanying Commercial Treaty, I venture to make some few observations on this subject, suggested to me by my practical experience of the working of a complicated Specific Tariff in Russia.

In the first place, as a question of fundamentary principle, I would point out that the proposed new Tariff was based on an *ad valorem* system, that is to say, that the specific duties proposed were calculated as an *ad valorem* percentage on the market prices of the various articles of commerce at the date of the Agreement. This basis is set forth in the English translation of the Tariff which I have studied. It is, however, some three years since the proposed Tariff was compiled, and as during the whole of that period there has been a steady decline in the prices of nearly every article of trade, it is evident that the specific rates can no longer correspond with the percentages on which they were originally calculated; and, further, that in nearly every case the change is considerably to the disadvantage of the importer. I understand that the present proposed Tariff is intended as tentative, and is to be subject to revision after a short term. I think that, in view of such a revision, it would be advantageous, in formally concluding the Agreement, to secure a distinct official declaration of the basis on which the duties are calculated. It would be still more advantageous if the present system could be maintained of allowing the merchant the option of giving the tabulated percentage in kind instead of being tied to a specific money payment. Such an arrangement would also have the advantage of providing a simple means of settlement in many cases of dispute concerning the proper classification of goods under the Tariff by the Customs authorities, which are sure to arise in the practical working of a Specific Tariff.

I do not find in the proposed Convention any stipulations regarding the very important questions of regulations for receiving and delivering bonded goods, or expenses of warehousing, or customs porterage charges. The most liberal Tariff cannot avail if local Customs authorities run up exorbitant charges for handling and warehousing goods, and merchants already make strong complaints of abuses in this direction under the present system. This point appears to me to require special attention.

Article XIX of the proposed Convention.—It is not stated what language the copies of the manifests are to be in. At many Russian ports vexatious delays are caused by

the Russian demand that copies of the manifest must be in the Russian language. The translation of manifests for mixed cargoes is a tedious and difficult affair.

It does not appear to be provided that future "Règlements" for preventing fraud and smuggling must be agreed upon by both the Contracting Parties.

Article XX. The absence on the ship of a package shown in the manifest is difficult to connect with fraudulent intention. In the hurried operations of loading in a busy English dock, short shipments occur pretty frequently. It seems unjust that a "deficit," which is only an error, should be punished as a crime. It is self-evident that if a package was intended to be smuggled, it would not appear in the manifest. It is usual to permit merchants, on payment of a small fine termed "accidence," to decline to make any precise declaration as to the nature, quality, &c., of goods they may receive. This arrangement provides both for cases where, by some accident, the exact contents of any package are unknown, and also for cases where the merchant fears that his declaration as to classification may be disputed by the authorities owing to the peculiar nature or novelty of the goods.

Article XXI. It is necessary with a complicated Tariff to have some very rough and ready way of settling the numerous minor questions which inevitably arise between merchants and the Customs authorities as to the proper classification of goods. A properly constituted Standing Committee might settle such matters. A right of appeal to a Tribunal might be reserved for important cases where more than a fixed sum was involved. There does not appear to be any special provision for fixing the rate of duty on ships built abroad and delivered to Ottoman subjects. This might become an important question.

I do not find agricultural machinery specially classified. I am informed that under a special Imperial Iradé it is at present admitted duty free, but possibly the institution of the new Tariff might be taken as annulling the Iradé. It is very desirable that special cheap rates should be stipulated for the motive power to drive agricultural machinery, particularly the locomobiles used with steam thrashers.

Leather and rope machinery, belting, crucibles for smelting, and parts of machinery, do not appear to be specially classified. There is always a difficulty about "parts of machinery," but it is an important matter.

Goods of mixed material also present continual difficulties for classification, and I would, for instance, point out the difficulty of taxing Balbriggan hosiery, half silk and half wool, under the various paragraphs 75, 79, and 85. An impartial Standing Committee of reference might assist in such matters.

The duties proposed on coal and coke appear, according to present market prices, to be high in proportion to the *ad valorem* percentage on which they are stated to have been based.

No. 21.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

Foreign Office, November 12, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence which took place with you in 1885 respecting duties on cotton goods in the proposed new Turkish Tariff, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you an extract of a Report from Her Majesty's Embassy, indicating certain alterations in these duties consequent upon negotiations between the Porte and other Powers since 1885.

Lord Salisbury will be glad to receive any observations which you may have to offer on these changes of duty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Extract from Report from Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

Chapter LXXV ("Cotton Fabrics"), has been altered in three respects:—

1. Jaconets, which in 1885 were considered as non-transparent tissues, and thus came under a tax of 275 piastres, are now classed as transparent, and made to bear a 550 piastres duty.

2. The tax on all dyed and printed cotton goods of a non-transparent quality has been reduced from 275 to 260 piastres; and,

3. A new category has been introduced for "kalemkiars," a class of transparent printed goods, much made in Turkey.

Kalemkiars in 1885 came under a taxation of 550 piastres, which, although manifestly too heavy a duty, was insisted on by the Ottoman Delegates for the protection of the genuine article produced in Turkey.

No. 22.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 14.)

56, *Mosley Street, Manchester, November* 13, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Sir J. Fergusson's letter of the 12th instant. Before I report upon the question submitted to me, I should be very glad if I might be supplied with a copy of Chapter LXXV, referred to in the extract.

The decision of Her Majesty's Government on this subject is of the utmost importance to the trade of this district. I therefore desire to be careful in committing myself to an opinion on insufficient information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE.

No. 23.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON presents his compliments to Sir Joseph Lee, and, in compliance with the request contained in Sir Joseph Lee's letter of the 13th instant, begs to forward a copy of the text of Chapter LXXV of the proposed new Turkish Tariff as it now stands, consequent upon negotiations between the Porte and other Powers which have taken place since the close of the negotiations in which Mr. Wrench was engaged in 1885.

Foreign Office, November 16, 1889.

No. 24.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 20.)

(No. 118. Commercial.)

Constantinople, November 16, 1889.

My Lord,

M. DE RADOWITZ placed in my hands, confidentially, this morning, a copy of a new text of Article XXII of the Commercial Treaty which is in course of conclusion with the Ottoman Government.

M. de Radowitz informed me that he was sending the text to his Government by to-day's post, and requested me also to send a copy to your Lordship.

This Article has been substituted for the Article XXII previously agreed upon by the two Governments, but subsequently rejected by the Sublime Porte.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 24.

Draft of Article XXII.

LE présent Traité sera exécutoire dans toutes les possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan situées en Europe, en Asie, et en Afrique.

En ce qui concerne la Principauté vassale de Bulgarie et l'Égypte, toute différence qui, après accord établi dans les limites des Traités et des Firmans Impériaux entre les

Agents du Gouvernement Allemand et l'Administration Locale, résulterait pour le Tarif Général faisant partie du présent Traité, sera communiqué au Gouvernement Ottoman.

Il est bien entendu qu'à l'arrivée d'Égypte dans les autres parties de l'Empire, munies de "raftiés," conformément à l'Article IX, de marchandises dont les droits de Douane seraient, par suite des modifications consenties, inférieurs à ceux portés sur le Tarif Général, la différence en plus sera acquittée à la Douane du lieu de destination.

No. 25.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 20.)

26, *Moseley Street, Manchester, November* 19, 1889.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to reply fully to your letters of the 12th and 16th instant.

Paragraph 1. The cloth "jaconet," as understood in England, is not a transparent cloth. In France and Germany it is considered to be transparent, or, in other words, "mousseline."

English jaconets are sent to Turkey in the "white" ("blanchis"), and, agreeable with the Tariff under revision, would be liable to pay duty, I think, on Class (B), section 4 (210 piastres). It is, therefore, undesirable to introduce the word "jaconet" in any of the sections of this Class (B).

Class (C), section 2, is evidently referred to in the "extract" in your letter of the 12th instant. I find the word "paconak," which I suppose means jaconet. I should recommend that this word be excluded, as "mousseline" is a better word, and means the same thing.

The Class (B), section 3, and Class (C), section 2, are the transparent cloth classes, and it is of no matter what the name of the cloth be called, the liability for duty is fixed by the words "tissus transparents."

Paragraph 2. Class (C), section 2, is a very important class for British trade, and the reduction from 275 piastres to 260 piastres is very acceptable.

Paragraph 3. Kalemkiars are of little or no interest to British trade; the few imported are sent from Switzerland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE.

No. 26.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 20, 1·30 P.M.)

(Commercial. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, November 20, 1889.

MY despatch to your Lordship of November 16, No. 118, Commercial.

German Commercial Treaty, draft of Article 22 concerning Egypt.

I learn, confidentially, from Baron Calice, that he expects to resume directly negotiations for a Commercial Treaty with Turkey, and to be instructed by his Government to claim that nothing in the new Treaty will interfere with the conclusion by Austria of a separate Commercial Arrangement with Egypt and Bulgaria.

Under these circumstances your Lordship may perhaps consider it advisable not to formulate any decided opinion as to the new draft forwarded by me with the above despatch, especially as its text is different to the one previously submitted to you, and to which, I believe, you gave a qualified assent; and as Sir E. Baring has signed an Arrangement with Egypt on the 20th ultimo, with the particulars of which I am not yet acquainted.

No. 27.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

Foreign Office, November 23, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and to thank you for the observations contained in it with respect to the duties on cotton goods in the proposed new Turkish Tariff.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.

No. 28.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 102. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, November 25, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge your Excellency's despatch No. 101, Commercial, of the 30th September, and to thank yourself, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Wrench, for the information conveyed therein on the present position of the question of the new Turkish Tariff.

I caused Sir Joseph Lee, who was consulted in 1885 as an expert on details of the cotton trade, to be consulted now with respect to the alterations of duty made since that date in regard to cotton goods. I now transmit to your Excellency, for Mr. Wrench's consideration and report, a copy of the letter which has been received from Sir Joseph Lee on the subject.*

I shall be glad to receive from you, at the proper time, the further Report adverted to in the last paragraph of your despatch of the 30th September.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 29.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

(Confidential.)

Foreign Office, November 25, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 31st August, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, for the information of the Board of Trade, a copy of a despatch from Sir William White reporting on the present position of the question of the Turkish Tariff;† together with a copy of a letter from Sir Joseph Lee on the subject of the alterations made since 1885 on the proposed duties for cotton goods. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to Sir W. White.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.*

No. 30.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.

(No. 158. Commercial. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, November 26, 1889.

My Lord,

I TRANSMIT herewith, for the confidential information of Her Majesty's Embassy, a copy of a Memorandum relative to commercial negotiations between this country and Turkey,‡ together with a copy of a despatch from Sir William White which explains the present position for the proposed new Turkish Tariff.†

I also inclose a separate copy of this Tariff in what is understood to be its present shape for use, if thought expedient, in communications with any persons interested in the subject.‡

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 25. † No. 19. ‡ Not printed.

No. 31.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 120. Commercial. Confidential.)

Constantinople, November 20, 1889

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship No. 118, Commercial, of the 16th instant, inclosing a draft of Article No. XXII, concerning Egypt, of the proposed Turco-German Commercial Treaty, I have the honour to report that the Austrian Ambassador has informed me confidentially that he expects shortly to resume negotiations with this Government for the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty. His Excellency expects to receive instructions from Count Kálnoky to demand that the question of the right of his Government to conclude separate commercial arrangements with Egypt and Bulgaria, should not in any way be called into question in the new Treaty.

Your Lordship may, therefore, not consider it advisable under these circumstances to express any decided opinion on the new draft which formed the enclosure of the above-quoted despatch, especially because its text differs from that I had the honour of submitting previously to your Lordship, which had, I understand, received a qualified assent from you, and because of the arrangement signed with Egypt on the 29th ultimo by Sir E. Baring, of the particulars of which I am, however, as yet ignorant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 32.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 123. Commercial. Confidential.)

Constantinople, November 23, 1889.

My Lord,

AS your Lordship is aware, our commercial negotiations for a new Treaty with the Ottoman Empire have been discontinued since the 11th December, 1886, when our Delegates, Messrs. Fane and Wrench, asked their Ottoman colleagues to obtain from their Government the necessary authority to settle definitely several points which we consider must be disposed of before the actual text of the Treaty can form the subject of discussion.

These points were essential questions of principle, and were reserved for settlement by the Protocol No. 44, when Mr. Consul Wrench was authorized to accept the new proposed Tariff on the 9th August (27th July), 1885. It was specially stated that Her Majesty's approbation would not be given to that Tariff until these conditions were fulfilled, and the Tariff itself had become a final one, applicable equally to all countries.

The conditions demanded by us consisted of the abolition of transit dues, the establishment of warehouses for bonded goods, the simplifying and properly establishing of Custom-house Regulations, as well as the entire suppression of internal and export dues.

It was probably on account of their inability to obtain a favourable decision on these points, as also through the wish of the Porte to conclude in the meantime a *fait accompli* by signing a new Commercial Treaty with the German Empire, that the Turkish Delegates did not see fit to meet ours through this long period, amounting to three years.

It was only quite lately that the Grand Vizier sent me a message through Sir A. Sandison that he wished the negotiations to be resumed very shortly, upon which I forwarded to his Highness privately a copy of our reservations, as contained in our above-named Protocol No. 44 of the 9th August, 1885, and one of the declaration made by our Delegates at their last meeting on the 11th December, 1886.

In the meantime two important decisions have, I understand, been come to by the Sublime Porte, viz., the abolition of all transit duties has been accepted in the draft of the new German Treaty, Article IX, and by an agreement with the delegates of the bondholders, a similar abolition has been determined upon as regards all internal duties.

As your Lordship is aware, the increment accruing from the new Tariffs will, in a great measure, go to the benefit of the bondholders, and, on that account, the Imperial Government is bound to take their advice into consideration whenever disposed to make any change, however beneficial to the people of Turkey, when it involves a possible loss of its Customs revenues.

Hence there may be some difficulty in obtaining the third of our demands of this kind, although the advantage which would be sure to result from the total abolition either immediately or shortly of the remaining obstacles to free exportation of the produce of the Empire by the suppression of the now existing 1 per cent. duty on all goods shipped or leaving the country, would, there is no doubt, be of great value to the proper development of the natural resources of Turkey, and the revenue which this tax now produces—about 100,000*l.*—of which a considerable sum goes for the expense of collection, would be, no doubt, soon recovered by the natural expansion of trade.

Of course, however obvious these arguments are, they must be pressed with unceasing energy if they are to bring conviction to Eastern minds, more especially if the European bondholder is always at hand arguing the contrary view, and demanding compensation.

For the purpose of bringing these arguments before the Grand Vizier, and at the same time obtaining from his Highness a declaration which would enable us to make quite sure that we had succeeded in getting rid completely of the transit and internal dues in accordance with our reservations, I asked Mr. Fane to call on the Grand Vizier yesterday with that object.

Mr. Fane has brought me, in return, assurances that the transit and internal duties are really going to be abolished, and we shall receive in due course official information on these two points as having been settled according to our wishes.

As regards the export dues, Mr. Fane believes that his arguments have produced some impression on Kiamil Pasha, and, with your Lordship's permission, I propose to continue pressing the matter on the attention of his Highness and his colleagues.

I have likewise spoken to Sir E. Vincent in that sense.

Before the German Ambassador went on leave, his Excellency told me that, in his opinion, the German Treaty would not be signed till after his return, and possibly not until after the 1st January next.

The Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia have their old Commercial Treaties still in force, but terminate both in the course of 1890. Both these Governments insist that new Treaties should replace them before their expiration, and Baron Calice has, by order of his Government, made strong representations at the Sublime Porte in that sense, adding that, as their new Commercial Treaty must receive the approval of both the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments during their spring Sessions, there is no time to be lost, and these negotiations must be carried on energetically, so that they may be brought to a conclusion in time for these next Parliamentary Sessions.

It would be a considerable advantage for us if we could obtain the acceptance, in principle, of the abolition of all export duties, just as we have done successfully with regard to internal ones, and the Germans have done for transit dues, before the discussion of the actual text of the Treaty commences, which will hardly be before next year.

As regards bonded goods and Custom-house Regulations, the matter will require much time and discussion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 33.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 29.)

[After reciting the terms of the reference of September 18 (*ante*, No. 18), they report as follows:—]

WE have taken the matter into our consideration, and, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, have the honour to

Report—

That, in our opinion, the true construction of the Capitulations is that they do entitle British subjects (apart from the stipulation in Article I of the Treaty of 1838) to the enjoyment of favours granted by the Porte *at any time* to the subjects of any other foreign Power.

We are further of opinion that the practice of the Porte with regard to the modification of the Capitulations by terminable Treaties would be sufficient, if shown to be constant, to establish the position that the Capitulations revive on the termination of

Treaties modifying them, even though a different conclusion might be come to in the case of ordinary Treaties with other countries.

And we think that the Treaty of 1838 should be held to have revived on the termination of the Treaty of 1861.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER.
EDWARD CLARKE.

Royal Courts of Justice, November 28, 1889.

No. 34.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 2.)

(No. 278. Commercial. Confidential.)

Paris, December 1, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a Report by Mr. Crowe on the subject of commercial arrangements between France and Turkey and between Turkey and Switzerland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Mr. J. A. Crowe to the Earl of Lytton.

(Very Confidential.)

Paris, November 30, 1889.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship is doubtless aware that the French Government are on the eve of signing a new Commercial Treaty with Turkey, in place of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1861, which expires almost immediately.

Switzerland hitherto has been content to leave her interests in Turkey in the hands of France; and the French negotiators, at her desire, obtained from the Turks some reductions of duty in the proposed new Turkish Tariff, under the head of muslins and one or two other articles. These concessions Switzerland proposed to leave embodied in the French-Turkish arrangement, reserving to herself only the right to participate by means of a Convention between herself and the Porte for the mutual application of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Switzerland now feels some doubt as to whether the Turkish concessions set forth in a Tariff appended to a Franco-Turkish Treaty of Commerce are safe. She fears they may be lost by the unwillingness of the Chamber of Deputies here to ratify Commercial Treaties of any kind.

She has, therefore, arranged with M. de Montebello that he shall negotiate for her, not only a most-favoured-nation Convention with Turkey, but a Convention embodying that treatment and duties such as those in "kalemkiars" and one or two more which may appear in a special Treaty Tariff of her own.

These facts alone show how little hope the Swiss entertain that France will keep up commercial relations with other Powers in the future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. CROWE.

No. 35.

Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet on the Revival of the Commercial Treaty with Turkey of 1838.

THE Law Officers, in their Report of the 28th November last, state so distinctly that they "think that the Treaty of 1838 should be held to have revived on the termination of the Treaty of 1861," that I hesitate to make any further remarks upon the subject, lest it should be considered presumptuous on my part to do so; but, as I am invited to say something, I venture to make the following observations:—

It is not an unusual thing to stipulate, in a Commercial Treaty, that it shall, on its

ratification, be "substituted for," or, that it shall "replace," a former Treaty of the same kind;

Hertslet's Treaties, vol. v, p. 1.

For instance, when the Commercial Treaty was concluded with *Austria* on the 3rd July, 1838, it was declared that, after it was ratified, it should "replace" the Commercial Treaty of the 21st December, 1829," the term used in the French version being "remplacera."

Ibid., vol. xii, p. 364.

Again, when the Treaty was concluded with *Colombia* on the 16th February, 1866, it was agreed that it should be "substituted for" the Treaty of the 18th April, 1825," the word used in the Spanish being "sustituirá."

Ibid., vol. ix, p 242.

When the Treaty was concluded with the *Equator* on the 3rd May, 1851, it was declared that it should "replace" ("reemplagará") the Treaty of the 18th April, 1825.

Ibid., vol. x, p. 915.

When the Treaty was concluded with *Morocco* on the 9th December, 1856, it was stipulated that it should be "substituted for" the stipulations of all preceding Treaties between Great Britain and Morocco.

Ibid., vol. ix, p. 615.

When the Treaty was concluded with the *Sandwich Islands* on the 10th July, 1851, it was agreed that it should be accepted "in substitution of" the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846; and,

Ibid., vol. xi, p. 1112.

When the Treaty was concluded with *Italy* on the 6th August, 1863, it was stipulated that it should be "substituted for" the various other Treaties which were then in force between this country and the States of Sardinia, Tuscany, and the Two Sicilies.

Now, none of the Treaties alluded to above as having been "replaced," or "substituted for," by other Treaties, have ever been revived.

"Substitutor," according to the Imperial Dictionary, is "the act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another; and, "to replace," is said to be "a substitution for" something else.

When, therefore, the Treaty of Commerce came to be concluded with *Turkey* on the 29th April, 1861, the same phraseology was observed, and Article XX said, "the present Treaty, when ratified, shall be *substituted for* the Convention concluded between the two High Contracting Parties on the 16th August, 1838;" and nothing was said about its possible revival in certain eventualities. In fact, it has been considered, since 1861 up to the present date, that the Treaty of 1838 was an abrogated Treaty, although that word was not used in the Treaty of 1861.

Lawrence's "Wheaton," p. 342.

Wheaton says, the operation of Treaties ceases "where the internal Constitution of the Government of either State is so changed, as to render the Treaty inapplicable under circumstances different from those with a view to which it was concluded."

How then, it may be asked, would it be possible to revive the Treaty of 1838 in its entirety? for, if that Treaty was concluded in consequence of the "changes of various kinds" which had "happened in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire, and in the external relations of that Empire with other Powers," how far greater have been the changes which have taken place during the last half-century in the Ottoman Empire.

In a word then. In my humble opinion the Treaty with Turkey of 1861 should be interpreted according to the very words used in the Treaty itself, and not in accordance with what may now be assumed to have been the intention of its negotiators; and as that Treaty distinctly stated that it was to be "substituted for" the Treaty of 1838, I think it would be putting a strained interpretation on those words to say that they only meant "substituted for" *during the continuance of the Treaty of* 1861.

Had that been the intention of the negotiation of the Treaty, I think the word "suspended" would have been used instead of the words "substituted for," as was done in the case of the Slave Trade Convention with France of the 29th May, 1845, when that Convention declared that, during its continuance, the previous Convention (of 1831 and 1833) should be "suspended" (Article X.)

Hertslet's Treaties, vol. vii, p. 342.

Had both the Contracting Parties (Great Britain and Turkey) been willing to revive the Treaty of 1838, on the abrogation of that of 1861 (provided it had been possible to do so in its entirety), the matter would have been different, but as the Porte maintains that both the Treaties of 1838 and 1861 have now lapsed, and appeal to the wording of the latter Treaty in support of their contention (which I assume to be the case, although I have no document to that effect actually before me), it appears to me that if Treaty language is to decide the point, the Porte has right on its side, as it is clear that nothing was said during the negotiation of the Treaty of 1861 about the possible revival of the Treaty of 1838 when that of 1861 should expire; and the British negotiator (Sir H. Bulwer) was told that, as the *new* Treaty was intended to supersede

See Mr. Streatfeild's Memorandum of August 23, 1889.

that of 1838, it would be better to recite part of Article II of the Treaty of 1838 than refer to the *old* one for it.

(Signed) E. HERTSLET.

Foreign Office, December 2, 1889.

No. 36.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 104. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 2, 1889.*

I APPROVE your Excellency's action, as reported in your despatch No. 128, Commercial, Confidential, of the 23rd ultimo, with respect to commercial negotiations between this country and Turkey; and I have to request that you will proceed in the matter as you propose in that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 37.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.**

(No. 106. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 3, 1889.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch, as marked in the margin,† respecting the commercial relations of France and Switzerland with Turkey.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 38.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 108. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 5, 1889.*

I HAVE had under my consideration, in consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, your Excellency's despatch No. 76, Commercial, of the 19th July, and the Memorandum by Mr. Fane therein inclosed, on the subject of British Treaty rights in Turkey.

In reply, I have to inform your Excellency that the true construction of the Capitulations appears to Her Majesty's Government to be that they do entitle British subjects (apart from the stipulation in Article I of the Treaty of 1838) to the enjoyment of favours granted by the Porte at any time to the subjects of any other foreign Power. The practice of the Porte with regard to the modification of the Capitulations by terminable Treaties would be sufficient, if shown to be constant, to establish the position that the Capitulations revive on the termination of Treaties modifying them, even though a different conclusion might be come to in the case of ordinary Treaties with other countries.

Accordingly, founding their claim upon the Capitulations, Her Majesty's Government contend that Great Britain is entitled to complete most-favoured-nation treatment in Turkey; and it is very important that nothing should be done which would in any way impair this claim. It is open to argument that the Treaty of 1838 has revived upon the expiration of the Treaty of 1861, but it is probably not expedient, at least at present, to put forward this point prominently.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Also to Mr. Scott (No. 23, Commercial, Confidential).
† Inclosure in No. 34.

No. 39.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 7, 3·30 P.M.)

(Commercial. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December* 7, 1889, 12·30 P.M.

NEGOTIATIONS with Turkey.

With regard to my despatch No. 123, Commercial, of the 23rd ultimo, the Porte has, I understand, asked the Government of the Khedive whether they are prepared to do away with the 1 per cent. export duty which Her Majesty's Government wish to see abolished in the Ottoman Empire. Much will depend on the reply received here from Cairo, and our trade with Turkey is greatly interested in its being a favourable one, as we could hardly hope to obtain its cessation in the Ottoman dominions if it is retained in Egypt.

(Sent to Sir E. Baring.)

No. 40.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, December* 7.)

(No. 131. Commercial. Secret. Ext.)
Constantinople, December 7, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 123, Commercial, of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to report that I understand that the Sublime Porte has inquired from the Government of the Khedive whether it will be prepared to abolish the export duty of 1 per cent., adding that Her Majesty's Government is desirous in any future commercial arrangements which may be made with this country of obtaining such a concession.

This would naturally materially benefit our trade with Turkey, but I should have little hope of persuading the Turkish Government to agree to this abolition in Turkey if it is retained in Egypt.

Consequently, much depends upon the answer which is received from the Government of the Khedive.

I have communicated the above to Sir E. Baring.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 41.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Baring.

(No. 40. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 9, 1889, 7·30 P.M.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE'S telegram of 7th instant.

It would be well if you could support proposal to abolish export duty. This measure might take effect after a reasonable interval, say, after the 31st December, 1890.

No. 42.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 10, 10·45 A.M.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 10, 1889, 10·15 A.M.

SIR W. WHITE'S telegram of 7th is not fully understood. The communication made by the Porte to the Egyptian Government says nothing about a general abolition of the 1 per cent. export duty, which would mean a loss to Egypt of about 100,000*l.* per annum.

What they seem to propose is that, first, as regards the trade in foreign goods between Egypt and Turkey, the import duty should eventually be paid to the Treasury of the country in which the goods are really consumed; secondly, that, owing to native trade also between Egypt and Turkey, either that the present duty of 8 per cent. levied at the port of export should be abolished, or that each country should levy a duty to be

lied between the two countries, apparently at the port of import, though this latter point is not very clear.

Can further information be obtained as to the exact nature of the proposals?

I cannot as yet say whether they afford any basis of negotiation with Egypt or not.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 43.

Mr. Scott to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 11.)

(No. 101A. Commercial. Confidential.)
Berne, December 8, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE read with interest Mr. Crowe's Report on pending commercial negotiations between Switzerland and Turkey, which formed an inclosure in your Lordship's despatch No. 23, Commercial, Confidential, of the 3rd instant.

In a conversation which I had yesterday with M. Droz on the subject of the commercial relations of this country in general, his Excellency gave me precisely similar information to that which was imparted to Mr. Crowe in Paris.

He said that, hitherto, the Confederation had been content to intrust its commercial relations with Turkey to the protection of the French Treaty, but that now, fearing difficulties in the way of ratification by the French Parliament of a new French Treaty with the Porte, in the advantages of which Switzerland was to participate, the Federal Government was endeavouring to effect an independent arrangement, securing these advantages to Swiss trade.

I understood, however, from his Excellency, that no definite result was likely to be obtained before the conclusion of the German commercial negotiations at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

No. 44.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.**

(No. 100 Commercial. Confidential.)
Foreign Office, December 12, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 106, Commercial, of the 3rd instant, I transmit herewith, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch, as marked in the margin,† respecting the commercial negotiations between Switzerland and Turkey.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY

No. 45.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 13.)

(No. 127. Commercial. Very Confidential.)
Constantinople, December 6, 1889.

My Lord,

AS your Lordship is aware, the Austrian Treaty with Turkey, concluded at Constantinople on the 10th (22nd) May, 1862, expires some time in July next.

During the last three years the Austrian Embassy here has been negotiating on the subject of a new Tariff, on the same lines as the one agreed upon by Turkey with ourselves on the 9th July, 1885, and which has been modified since with a view of becoming a general Ottoman Tariff, and a copy of which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship with my despatch No. 101, Commercial, Confidential, of the 30th September, 1889 (Confidential Print No. 521, K. L.).

For some time it had been reported here that it was the intention of the Sublime

* Also to the Earl of Lytton (No. 142, Commercial, Confidential).
† No. 43.

Porte to introduce this proposed new Tariff as obligatory and general for the impo r tations of all countries with which existing Treaties have lapsed as soon as their new Commercial Treaty with Germany will come into force, and this irrespective of the assent of the Powers who would no longer at that moment have any existing commercial engagements with Turkey.

For my part, I can hardly believe that the Sublime Porte would venture on such a step until they had secured new Treaty engagements with a majority, at least, of the Great Powers, but it is evident, however, that the Foreign Office at Vienna is not disposed to incur any risk of the kind, or to allow the next eight months to pass without putting strong pressure on the Porte to conclude a new Treaty with Austria-Hungary before the expiration of the former one in July 1890.

Your Lordship is aware that in that Dual Monarchy Commercial Treaties require, before they come into force, the approbation of the two Legislatures at Vienna and Pesth, neither of which sit during the summer months; so that a new Treaty of this kind would have to be sanctioned by both these in their spring Sessions of 1890 if it were to be ratified and come into force in the month of July following.

Indeed, it is for causes like these that the Treaty of Commerce signed by ourselves at Vienna on the 16th December, 1865, fell through.

I am confidentially informed on excellent authority that Count Kálnoky has instructed Baron de Calice to employ every diplomatic means at his disposal for the purpose of obliging the Sublime Porte to open negotiations at once for a new Austro-Hungarian Commercial Treaty; in fact, the Turkish Foreign Minister has been told that if such a Treaty was not signed by February 1890, in time to be submitted to the two Legislatures of the Dual Monarchy during their next Sessions, so as to be ratified before the expiration of the Treaty of 1862, Austria-Hungary would consider itself at liberty to negotiate commercial arrangements with Bulgaria and Egypt to come into force after the expiration of the above-named Treaty, and would likewise insist then on regulating their mutual commercial relations on the principles laid down by the Capitulations before the Treaty of 1862 was concluded.

Your Lordship will observe that such a threat would embody the principles laid down as our Treaty rights by Mr. Fane's able Memorandum which accompanied my despatch No. 76, Commercial, dated the 19th July, 1889.

Baron de Calice has had no occasion as yet to address any such threatening note to the Sublime Porte, as the Turkish Minister, hastened to give his Excellency assurances on his verbal representations that they were ready to conclude with his Government a new Commercial Treaty immediately, and with that view they would in a few days communicate to him confidentially the draft Treaty, the result of their negotiations with Germany which might then serve as a "Projet de Traité" for immediate mutual negotiations so as to save time.

This draft is the one which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship with my despatch No. 28, Commercial, Secret, of the 2nd March, but which I understand has undergone some important alterations in the negotiations between the two Governments since, and of which some points are still under discussion.

I shall not fail to report to your Lordship anything further I may learn, even confidentially, on this important subject.

I have sent a copy of the present despatch to Sir A. Paget by the same messenger.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 46.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 13.)

(No. 129. Commercial. Secret.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, December* 7, 1889.

AS your Lordship is aware, when accepting the draft of the remodelled new Turkish Tariff in 1885, Mr. Consul Wrench was instructed by me to sign a Protocol, making certain reservations on important points of our commercial negotiations, of which the Turkish Delegates were not yet prepared to give us satisfactory assurances.

This Protocol was actually signed on the 9th July (27th June), 1885, and forwarded to the Foreign Office on the 18th July in despatch No. 89, Commercial, and was referred to by Messrs. Fane and Wrench at the last meeting of the Ottoman Delegates on the subject of these very negotiations as far back as the 11th December, 1886, but these gentlemen were not prepared to give us a satisfactory reply at any time since.

It was only within the last few weeks that the Grand Vizier, having shown himself disposed to resume these negotiations, I have felt able to renew communications with various Departments of the Sublime Porte, pressing on their attention the advisability in the interests of the Ottoman Empire, as well as of our trade, the urgent advisability of abolishing, simultaneously with the conclusion of the new Treaties, all transit, internal and export duties in the form recommended and insisted upon by us during the last few years.

I am happy to say that I have reason to believe that considerable impression has been made on the Ottoman Ministers in this sense, but of course, as I had the honour to state in my previous despatch on the subject, No. 123, Commercial, of the 23rd ultimo, I am not able to vouch for the result.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 47.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 111. Commercial. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 17, 1889.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 127, Commercial, of the 6th instant, respecting commercial negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

In reply, I have to state that I will await the further Report adverted to in that despatch before expressing an opinion on points connected with the commercial relations between Turkey and this country. Her Majesty's Government will be glad to obtain, when it can be supplied for their consideration, the final text in a complete form of the new Treaty between Turkey and Germany.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 48.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 18.)

(No. 133. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, December* 14, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note I have received from Saïd Pasha forwarding a draft of a Commercial Treaty, and stating that the Porte reserves to itself the right to discuss its terms.

His Excellency also states that Artin Pasha Dadian and Bédros Effendi Conyounjian Effendi have been named Delegates on the part of the Ottoman Government.

To this note I have sent a reply stating that I am forwarding the note to your Lordship, pointing out that it will be necessary to examine what has been done on the Tariff question, reminding his Excellency of the reservations made in Protocol No. 44 by our Delegates, and I have concluded by stating that I cannot instruct the British Delegates to reopen negotiations until I receive an official statement from the Porte with regard to the points under discussion which were reserved in Protocol 44, and brought before the Ottoman Delegates by Messrs. Fane and Wrench at the last meeting on the 11th December, 1886.

I trust that the terms of this note will meet with your Lordship's approval; and I shall not fail to forward to your Lordship a detailed report on the provisions included in the Porte's draft as soon as I have had sufficient time to examine these carefully, and to consult Messrs. Wrench and Stavrides.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 48.

Said Pasha to Sir W. White.

Constantinople, le 11 Décembre, 1889.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

J'AI l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-près un projet de Traité de Commerce sur la discussion duquel la Sublime Porte se réserve une pleine liberté.

Leurs Excellences Artin Pacha Dadian et Bedros Effendi Convounjian sont désignés pour se mettre en rapports à ce sujet avec votre Excellence et les Délégués du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) SAÏD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 48.

Draft Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Turkey.

SA Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans d'une part et Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, d'autre part, étant animés du désir de régler de nouveau et de consolider par un acte spécial les relations d'amitié, de commerce, et de navigation entre les deux pays, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans,

Sa Majesté la Reine,

Lesquels, après s'être donné réciproquement communication de leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont tombés d'accord sur les Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Les sujets et les produits du sol et de l'industrie ainsi que les bâtiments de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront de droit dans le territoire de l'autre l'exercice et la jouissance de tous les avantages, privilèges, et immunités qui sont ou qui par la suite seraient accordés ou dont le Gouvernement du pays en question pourrait permettre la jouissance aux sujets, aux produits du sol et de l'industrie et aux bâtiments de toute autre nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties ou leurs ayants-cause pourront acheter dans toutes les parties du territoire de l'autre, soit qu'ils veuillent en faire le commerce à l'intérieur, soit qu'ils se proposent de les exporter, tous les articles sans exception, provenant du sol ou de l'industrie.

La Sublime Porte confirme la renonciation à l'usage des "teskérés" anciennement demandés aux autorités locales pour l'achat des marchandises ou pour leur transport d'un lieu à un autre quand elles étaient achetées.

ARTICLE III.

Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties ne seront soumis sur le territoire de l'autre à aucune taxe, imposition, ou charge générale ou locale de quelque nature que ce soit, autre ou plus élevée que celles qui frappent ou qui frapperont les nationaux les plus favorisés ou les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée.*

* Cet Article sera accompagné d'une déclaration à insérer soit dans le Protocole soit séparément, établissant que les dispositions de cet Article ne concernent pas les privilèges dont jouissent quelques anciennes familles en Turquie ni ceux que Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan accorderait dans l'avenir.

ARTICLE IV.

Aucun article ne pourra être assujetti dans les États de l'une des deux Parties, lors de son exportation vers les États de l'autre, à des droits ou des charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou qui pourraient être exigés lors de l'exportation du même article vers tout autre pays étranger.

En Turquie, tout article destiné à l'exportation sera transporté libre de toute espèce de charges à un lieu convenable d'embarquement ou d'exportation par terre; le droit d'exportation n'excédera pas 1 pour cent calculé sur la valeur à l'échelle et sera payable au moment de l'exportation. Tout article qui aura déjà payé le droit d'exportation n'y sera pas soumis une autre fois quand même il aurait changé de mains.

ARTICLE V.

Tout article de fabrication ou de provenance Anglaise importé par terre ou par mer dans les États de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et tout article de fabrication ou de provenance Ottomane importé par terre ou par mer en Angleterre ne sera soumis dans les États de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et en Angleterre à des droits autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou qui pourraient être payables lors de l'importation du même article produit du sol ou de l'industrie du pays le plus favorisé.

La Sublime Porte s'engage en outre à ne soumettre les articles de fabrication ou de provenance Anglaise importés dans l'Empire Ottoman à aucun autre droit ni à des droits excédant ceux indiqués dans le Tarif ci-annexé et qui fait partie intégrante du présent Traité.

En ce qui concerne les vins, les spiritueux, les papiers à cigarette, le sucre, le café, la farine, les animaux, les combustibles, les cartes à jouer, les fruits et les légumes, la Sublime Porte se réserve le droit d'augmenter les taxes fixées dans le susdit Tarif en proportion des surtaxes ou taxes nouvelles qui pourraient être imposées à l'avenir aux produits similaires du sol ou de la fabrication de la Turquie.

Le droit d'importation sera payable dans les États de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans au moment du débarquement des marchandises, si elles arrivent par mer et au premier bureau de Douane si elles viennent par voie de terre.

Quant aux importations et aux exportations par chemin de fer, la perception des droits se fera dans les États de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan conformément aux Règlements spéciaux qui seront édictés par le Gouvernement Ottoman sur la base des dispositions généralement adoptées dans les autres pays en pareille matière.

Le payement des droits se fera, au choix de l'importateur, en or, le Medjidié d'or à 100 piastres ou en Medjidié d'argent, au taux fixé et publié en temps utile, chaque trimestre, par Arrêté de l'Administration Centrale Ottomane, suivant la moyenne des cours de la place de Constantinople.

ARTICLE VI.

En ce qui concerne l'importation, l'exportation, le transit, la mise en entrepôt des marchandises ainsi que les droits à payer de quelque nature qu'ils soient, et les formalités Douanières de toute espèce, les deux Parties s'engagent à se faire participer immédiatement et sans autre formalité, à tous les privilèges, à tous les bénéfices, et à toute réduction des droits ainsi qu'à toute autre exemption ou concession qu'elles ont accordées ou qu'elles accorderont à une tierce Puissance.

ARTICLE VII.

Tout article qui peut ou qui pourra être légalement importé de l'étranger dans le territoire de l'une des deux Parties Contractantes ou qui peut ou qui pourra en être exporté pour l'étranger par les navires nationaux ou par ceux de la nation la plus favorisée pourra l'être également par les navires de l'autre Partie sans être soumis à des droits ou charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui seraient exigibles si l'article était importé ou exporté sur des bateaux nationaux ou sur ceux de la nation la plus favorisée.

Cette égalité de traitement sera appliquée soit que la marchandise vienne directement du pays de production soit qu'elle vienne de tout autre pays.

ARTICLE VIII.

Aucun droit quelconque ne sera prélevé sur les marchandises de fabrication ou de provenance Anglaise ni sur les marchandises de fabrication ou de provenance étrangère appartenant à des sujets Anglais ou chargés sur des bâtiments Anglais, quand ces marchandises passeront par les Détroits des Dardanelles et de la Mer Noire, soit qu'elles traversent ces Détroits sur les bâtiments qui les ont apportées, ou qu'elles soient transbordées sur d'autres bâtiments, ou que, vendues pour l'exportation, elles soient, pour un temps limité, déposées à terre pour continuer leur voyage à bord d'autres bâtiments. Dans ce dernier cas, les marchandises devront être entreposées sous les conditions établies dans l'Article XIII.

ARTICLE IX.

Aucun droit de transit ne sera prélevé sur les marchandises Anglaises passant par la Turquie, ni sur les marchandises Ottomanes passant par l'Angleterre.

(Le dernier paragraphe de l'Article IX étant en étude, sera communiqué en temps utile.)

ARTICLE X.

Seront exempts des droits d'importation dans l'Empire Ottoman, après vérification douanière:—

1. Les cartes d'échantillons, les échantillons ou morceaux coupés de la pièce, ou les échantillons représentant la marchandise, en tant qu'ils ne peuvent servir à aucun autre usage;

2. Les effets de voyage, les vêtements, et le linge des voyageurs servant à leur propre usage;

3. Les effets et objets importés à l'adresse et destinés à l'usage personnel ou de la famille, du chef d'un Consulat-Général ou d'un Consulat Anglais établi en Turquie, si ces chefs sont des fonctionnaires de carrière ayant un traitement fixe de leur Gouvernement et en tant que le droit d'importation ne dépasse pas 2,500 piastres or par an;

4. Les effets et objets importés à l'adresse et destinés à l'usage personnel ou de la famille d'un fonctionnaire diplomatique ou Consulaire Anglais, quand ces effets et objets sont introduits lors de la première installation de ce fonctionnaire ou de sa famille en Turquie;

5. Tous les envois de marchandises arrivés en Turquie par la voie postale en tant que le poids brut ne dépasse pas 250 grammes, et les droits de douane n'excèdent pas 150 piastres or par 100 kilog., ainsi que les envois d'imprimés arrivant sous bande postale, jusqu'au poids maximum de deux kilog.

Il est entendu que par la spécification des exceptions ci-dessus, il n'est porté aucune atteinte à la franchise Douanière dont jouissent les chefs des Missions Diplomatiques en vertu du droit international.

ARTICLE XI.

Les objets passibles d'un droit de douane qui sont importés comme échantillons par des marchands, des industriels, et des voyageurs de commerce seront de part et d'autre admis en franchise de droits d'entrée et de sortie, à la condition que ces objets soient réexportés sans avoir été vendus et sous réserve de l'accomplissement des formalités de Douane nécessaires pour la réexportation ou la réintégration en entrepôt.

Le délai accordé pour la circulation de ces échantillons sera fixé lors de leur importation et ne pourra être réclamé pour plus d'un an.

La réexportation des échantillons devra être garantie dans les deux pays immédiatement au premier lieu d'entrée, soit par dépôt du montant des droits de douane respectifs, soit par cautionnement.

Les échantillons importés dans chaque pays par des voyageurs de commerce de l'autre pays pourront, après leur admission par l'autorité Douanière du premier lieu d'entrée, et durant le délai accordé pour leur circulation, être expédiés par mer à d'autres endroits de ce même pays, sans être soumis à un renouvellement des formalités d'entrée, moyennant une déclaration de transport faite à l'autorité Douanière compétente.

ARTICLE XII.

Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de pilotage, d'ancrage, de quai, de phare, de quarantaine, ou tout autre droit semblable, destiné à rémunérer des services rendus, quelqu'en soit la nature ou la dénomination, perçu ou à percevoir à ce titre, au profit du Gouvernement, de particuliers, de Corporations, ou d'établissements de toute espèce, ne sera imposé aux bâtiments de l'un des deux États dans les ports de l'autre, si ce droit ne frappe pas également et sous les mêmes conditions les bâtiments nationaux et ceux de la nation la plus favorisée.

Cette égalité de traitement s'appliquera réciproquement aux bâtiments des deux pays quelque soit le lieu de leur départ et celui de leur destination.

ARTICLE XIII.

Dans les principaux ports et dans les villes importantes, autant que l'intérêt de commerce l'exigera, le Gouvernement Ottoman établira des entrepôts où les articles importés pourront être déposés contre un droit de magasinage ne dépassant pas 4 piastres pour 100 kilog. bruts (ou) un fraction de 100 kilog., par mois ou fraction de mois, et à défaut d'établissements publics de ce genre il permettra l'entreposage des marchandises dans des magasins privés sous la double fermeture de l'autorité Douanière et du détenteur et contre un droit de surveillance, conformément aux Règlements Douaniers. Le délai d'entreposage des marchandises n'excédera pas douze mois, pendant lesquels les importateurs auront la faculté de les réexporter sans payer un droit d'importation ou d'exportation. Passé ce délai, les marchandises seront passibles de l'intégralité des droits d'importation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Tout bâtiment considéré comme Ottoman par la loi Ottomane et tout bâtiment considéré comme Anglais par la loi Anglaise sera reconnu comme tel par les Parties Contractantes.

Si un bâtiment étant considéré comme Anglais d'après la loi Anglaise et en même temps comme Ottoman d'après la loi Ottomane, il sera traité comme appartenant à la nationalité du pays dans les eaux duquel il se trouve.

ARTICLE XV.

Les Firmans exigés des bâtiments marchands Anglais à leur passage par les Dardanelles et le Bosphore leur seront toujours délivrés de manière à leur occasionner le moins de retard possible.

ARTICLE XVI.

L'importation et le transit dans l'Empire Ottoman du tabac sous toutes ses formes et du sel sont et demeurent prohibés. La Sublime Porte s'engage à n'établir d'autres monopoles pendant la durée du présent Traité que sur les papiers à cigarette et le pétrole.

Les Anglais en Turquie seront soumis, en ce qui concerne le commerce intérieur ou l'exportation de ces articles, aux mêmes régimes et Règlements et acquitteront les mêmes droits que les sujets Ottomans les plus favorisés et ceux de la nation la plus favorisée.

Aucune taxe ne sera perçue à l'avenir sur le tabac et le sel quand ces articles seront exportés de la Turquie par des Anglais ou à l'adresse de ces derniers en pays Anglais; cependant les quantités de tabac et de sel qui seront exportées devront être déclarées par les exportateurs à l'Administration des Douanes, qui conservera, comme par le passé, son droit de surveillance sur l'exportation de ces produits, sans que pour cela elle puisse prétendre à aucune rétribution, soit à titre d'enregistrement, soit à tout autre titre.

ARTICLE XVII.

L'importation et le transit de la poudre, de la dynamite, et d'autres matières explosibles analogues, des canons, des armes de guerre, et munitions militaires dans les États Ottomans sont formellement prohibés.

Le transit, y compris le passage par les Détroits de la poudre, des cartouches et projectiles chargés ou non chargés de poudre, ainsi que des armes dont l'importation est prohibée sera autorisée dans les circonstances ordinaires, dans le cas où l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique en fera spécialement la demande.

Ne sont pas comprises dans cette restriction générale les armes dont la spécification est contenue dans le Règlement ci-annexé, qui sera officiellement porté à la connaissance du public.

Le commerce des armes et munitions reste sous la surveillance immédiate et spéciale du Gouvernement Ottoman.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Les capitaines des bâtiments de commerce ayant à bord des marchandises à destination de l'Empire Ottoman, seront tenus, immédiatement après leur arrivée au port de destination, de déposer à la Douane deux copies exactes de leur manifeste, certifiées par eux conformes à l'original. De même, ils doivent avant leur départ d'un port Ottoman déposer à la Douane une copie du manifeste relatant les marchandises chargées sur leur navire.

Le manifeste original, soit à l'arrivée, soit au départ, sera présenté en même temps que les copies pour être confronté et restitué dans les vingt-quatre heures.

Les Tribunaux et les employés de la Douane ne peuvent procéder en aucun cas à la visite et à la perquisition des bâtiments de commerce sans en avoir donné au préalable connaissance aux employés Consulaires Anglais, pour leur donner la faculté d'assister. Cette notification aux employés Consulaires devra leur être communiquée à temps et mentionner l'heure où l'on procédera à ces formalités.

Les excédents ou déficits résultant du rapprochement des manifestes avec la cargaison donneront lieu à l'application des amendes prévues par le Règlement Douanier Ottoman.

L'Administration Douanière Ottomane portera par le dit Règlement à la connaissance du public les mesures nécessaires en vue de prévenir les fraudes et la contrebande tant en ce qui concerne l'introduction des marchandises que l'exportation ou le transit par terre ou par mer, par l'entremise des postes, des chemins de fer, ou par tous autres voies et moyens.

ARTICLE XIX.

Toute opération de Douane en Turquie, soit à l'arrivée, soit au départ, doit être précédée d'une déclaration spéciale signée par le détenteur de la marchandise ou par son représentant.

La déclaration doit contenir toutes les indications nécessaires pour l'application des droits; ainsi, outre la nature, l'espèce, la qualité, la provenance, et la destination de la marchandise, elle doit énoncer le poids, le nombre, la mesure, ou, suivant le cas, la valeur. La Douane devra, en cas de contestation, procéder à la vérification de la susdite déclaration, conformément aux prescriptions spéciales du Règlement mentionné à l'Article XX du présent Traité.

Tout refus de faire la déclaration à l'arrivée ou au départ, tout retard apporté à la dite déclaration, toute différence en plus ou en moins entre les marchandises et la déclaration donne lieu à l'application de la pénalité prévue par le Règlement Douanier Ottoman.

ARTICLE XX.

Les marchandises introduites en contrebande seront passibles de confiscation au profit du Trésor, sans préjudice des droits de douane perçus dans tous les cas, et des amendes qui pourraient être légalement exigibles, pourvu que la fraude soit dûment prouvée et qu'un procès-verbal du fait de contrebande soit dressé et communiqué sans délai à l'autorité Consulaire du sujet étranger auquel appartiennent les marchandises saisies. Sur la demande de la partie intéressée l'affaire devra être jugée par le Tribunal de Commerce, ou à défaut d'un tel, par un autre Tribunal. Tant que ce Jugement n'aura pas été rendu, il ne pourra être disposé définitivement des marchandises saisies au profit du Fisc Impérial Ottoman.

Si la Douane Ottomane a des raisons sérieuses pour présumer l'existence d'articles introduits en contrebande dans des endroits quelconques des districts-frontières, elle pourra procéder dans les magasins ou demeures à toute perquisition immédiate qu'elle jugera nécessaire.

Le double de l'ordre de perquisition sera envoyé à l'autorité Consulaire qui devra y assister ou s'y faire représenter sans occasionner aucun retard.

Les contestations sur la nature, l'espèce, la classe, l'origine ou la valeur des marchandises seront vidées par voie administrative.

Le Règlement Douanier Ottoman déterminera le mode d'exécution des dispositions ci-dessus.

ARTICLE XXI.

Les articles à destination de la Principauté vassale de Bulgarie qui traversent les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman n'acquitteront les droits de douane qu'à leur arrivée dans la dite Principauté. Il est entendu cependant que cette franchise n'aura lieu que si la sortie de ces articles, du côté de la Bulgarie et certifiée par une Douane soumise au contrôle direct de la Sublime Porte. Réciproquement, les marchandises d'importation étrangère traversant cette Principauté pour se rendre dans les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman ne devront acquitter les susdits droits que dans les conditions prescrites par l'Article V.

ARTICLE XXII.

(L'Article XXII concernant la mise en vigueur du Traité est à l'étude et sera également communiqué en temps utile.)

ARTICLE XXIII.

Le présent Traité avec le Tarif y annexé sera substitué au Traité de Commerce du 29 Avril, 1861, et entrera en vigueur le . Il restera exécutoire pendant ans, c'est-à-dire jusqu'au , date à laquelle il prendra fin sans qu'il y ait lieu à une dénonciation préalable, sous la réserve qu'au bout de la et de la année, chacune des deux Parties ait le droit de proposer les modifications suggérées par l'expérience.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Constantinople dans l'espace de six semaines ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Constantinople en double original le .

Inclosure 3 in No. 48.

Sir W. White to Said Pasha.

M. le Ministre, *Constantinople, December* 13, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's note of the 11th instant, informing me of the appointment of new Delegates on behalf of the Sublime Porte for the purpose of discussing the Treaty of Commerce under consideration between our two countries, and inclosing a draft or "Projet de Traité" concerning the discussion, of which your Excellency reserves to the Sublime Porte full liberty.

Whilst making the same reservations as your Excellency, in order to meet the wishes of the Sublime Porte, which I presume to be now desirous of resuming these negotiations in earnest, I shall not fail to transmit a copy of these documents to the Marquis of Salisbury, even though it does not appear to me that this "Projet" takes into account the results of our previous deliberations on this important subject.

As your Excellency is, I daresay, well aware, the British Delegate was the first among those of the different Powers who was authorized by his Government to sign with his Ottoman colleagues, with certain reservations, the projected uniform Tariff for the Ottoman Empire, and this was done as far back as the 27th June (9th July), 1885.

As reference is made to this Tariff in Article V and others of the draft, and as, if I am correctly informed, some changes have been introduced into the Tariff in the Sublime Porte's negotiations with other interested Powers, it follows that these changes ought to be properly considered in connection with the whole, so as to determine if any of its details have not been modified in the interval to the prejudice of British

interests, and if, as anticipated, a readjustment of some of its provisions should be considered requisite to effect it so as to render the Tariff a complete one.

If, therefore, the Sublime Porte has at heart the speedy progress of this work, it will be well that our Delegates should meet and consider all that has been done on the Tariff question in the meantime, so that it may become, as it ought to be, an Annex of the projected Treaty.

Moreover, there were other reservations made by our Delegate in the Protocol No. 44, such as the abolition of transit, internal, and export duties, and also as to Custom-house Regulations, bonded goods, &c., as your Excellency will observe by a reference to the text of the said Protocol.

The abolition of internal and export duties has, I believe, been contemplated by the Sublime Porte under successive Imperial Administrations as highly beneficial to the development of the resources of this Empire; still there is no reference to the present draft except to the cessation of transit dues. On the contrary, the allusion in Article IV to export duties is one which conveys the impression that they are to be maintained.

The note which your Excellency has done me the honour to address to me on the 11th instant makes no reference to the previous negotiations which took place between our Delegates on the subject of this very Treaty more than three years ago, and which have not been continued all this time owing to the want of instructions on the part of the Imperial Delegates.

It will be impossible for Her Majesty's Embassy to instruct the British Delegates to resume negotiations with the gentlemen now selected by your Excellency until I am able to supply Her Majesty's Government, not only with the draft which I have now had the honour to receive, but likewise with an official statement as to the decision adopted by the Sublime Porte with regard to the points under discussion which were reserved in Protocol No. 44 and brought again by the British Delegates before their Ottoman colleagues at their last meeting on the 11th December, 1886.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 49.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 113. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, December 20, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch No. 133, Commercial, of the 14th instant, transmitting correspondence with the Porte respecting the draft of a new Commercial Treaty between this country and Turkey, which has been communicated to you by the Ottoman Government.

In reply, I have to express my approval of your Excellency's note of the 13th of this month, and of your proceedings in this matter as now reported. The draft in question will be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 50.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 23.)

(No. 134. Commercial. Confidential.)

Constantinople, December 17, 1889.

My Lord,

THE Turkish draft of a new Commercial Treaty, a copy of which accompanied my despatch to your Lordship No. 133 of the 14th instant, has been since studied both by myself and Mr. Consul Wrench, and I beg to submit the result of our observations, though the time has been too short to enable us to make them sufficiently exhaustive and a good deal more may come out after a prolonged scrutiny of its text.

On the 14th November, 1887, with my despatch No. 130, Commercial, I had the honour to forward an amended draft drawn up by Messrs. Fane and Wrench which corresponds to the kind of Treaty it would be desirable to conclude with the Turkish Empire.

Our Delegates have never been asked to meet their Turkish colleagues since, so that they have never had an opportunity of communicating this draft officially, and now we are met by another Turkish draft drawn up evidently on the basis of the approaching Agreement between Turkey and Germany, though nothing of the kind has been told us.

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to decide in giving me instructions as to further negotiations whether they wish me to present this our draft as a counter-proposal for a Treaty on our part, and I have no suggestion to offer on this point.

I have asked Mr. Wrench to compare the texts of the two drafts, and I beg to inclose a copy of his observations with regard to Articles I–XIX of the Turkish proposal now before us. Of Articles XX–XXIII I propose to speak hereafter in the present despatch.

Your Lordship will see from its contents what numerous omissions and alterations it will require during the approaching negotiations to render it acceptable—negotiations rendered the more difficult by the acceptance of so unsatisfactory a text for a new Treaty by the German Empire, which is considered as extremely probable.

On the other side, there is a circumstance which may prove favourable, viz., that the Porte, after having allowed three years to be wasted, have become suddenly—at least for the moment—desirous of coming to terms for new Treaties with all the other Powers at once.

Among the Powers with which they want to open negotiations directly are Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, and Russia, as well as ourselves. With all of these we have important common interests, and the question which generally divides Powers negotiating for commercial advantages, viz., that of duties on imports, is fortunately out of the way, as a uniform Tariff has been almost concluded by Turkey with all these Powers, and has obtained their respective assent.

The primary question now before us is the one of the relations which the new Treaties are to hold to the Capitulations. This is a question upon which all European Powers have been and are agreed as regards Turkey.

The Ottoman Government, when it proposed to itself to denounce the former Treaties, had, however, two objects in view, viz.: to obtain a higher revenue from its Customs by a new Tariff, and, at the same time, to minimize the importance and value of the Capitulations in Turkey to foreign Powers.

I have frequently told Turkish statesmen that, having obtained the first with a hope to improve prospectively its finances, they ought to let the other object go, as unattainable, and likely only to cause useless delay and irritation, and possibly even jeopardize the conclusion of the new Commercial Treaties.

Your Lordship will naturally ask me what have the Germans stipulated under this head. I am sorry to say that I have no accurate information on this subject, but in the draft, a copy of which I obtained secretly, and sent home on the 2nd March, 1889, there was an Article on the subject, marked No. 24; copy of this Article is herewith inclosed (p. 7, print footnumber 232).

No mention is made of any such Article in the draft now submitted to us and to the other Embassies, but this does not exclude the possibility of its being included in the new German Commercial Treaty in this or a similar form at its signature.

I need not point out that the draft of Article 24, having reference to the first Russian Capitulations in their Treaty of the 22nd March, 1761 (o. s.) is by no means satisfactory, and that, moreover, its wording is such as to leave the door open to a contest as to their continuance after the expiration of this Treaty which Germany now, I believe, concludes for twenty-one years without even requiring notice or denunciation at its expiration.

To guard against any such interpretation, our Treaty of 1838 contained a distinct statement, in imitation of which it was suggested by Messrs. Fane and Wrench, in their draft, that a preamble should be inserted, guarding clearly against every possibility of such a controversy, and maintaining the Capitulations in full, unless where they are expressly modified in that new Treaty, and for the time only of its duration.

I beg to inclose a copy of this preamble, for easier reference. Its text appears to me to correspond to everything that we could desire on this point, and its insertion to be an essential condition of any new Treaty between ourselves and the Porte.

I have shown it to several of my colleagues, who have all been struck by its lucidity. M. Imbert, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, has taken a copy of it from me. I do not know what view other Governments may take, but, in my humble opinion, I look upon it as the only means by which the foreign Powers now treating with Turkey can protect the rights their subjects have acquired under the Capitulations from being evaded and destroyed indirectly and unconsciously.

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider and decide how far it may be advisable that this Embassy should act in concert with some of the Representatives of the other Powers on those points of the negotiations about to commence, where our interests and theirs are exactly similar, and if so, with which of those Powers.

The Turkish draft now presented to us contains twenty-three Articles, the first nineteen of which have been commented upon sufficiently for the present in Inclosures Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

Article XX refers to contraband goods, and differs essentially from Article XVIII of our former Treaty of 1861 in this, that it alludes to some extent to Consular intervention, and on that account its text will require further correction, though the Germans have somewhat improved it.

Articles XXI and XXII refer to the different dominions in which the Treaty applies, and under this head to Bulgaria and Egypt.

Here any clause applying its provisions to our Indian Empire or to our Colonies and possessions would find its proper place.

These two Articles have not as yet been finally drafted, and, as I have had the honour of speaking of the question of Egypt treated in them in various previous despatches of the political series to your Lordship, I may be allowed not to enter into the subject again in the present one, particularly as there is no final proposal before us as yet.

Article XXIII speaks of the duration of the Treaty and its ratification.

Our previous intention had been to conclude a Treaty for ten years.

As the proposed new Tariff was discussed and agreed upon as far back as 1885, a great many of the values upon which the new duties were calculated may have altered since, and may undergo further changes in the course of time; it would be, therefore, undesirable to give an assent to the new Tariff for so many years; as, however, it is probable that the Porte and some of the other Powers will give the preference to a longer period than ten years, it will have to be considered whether we ought not to insist on, say, septennial revisions of the Tariff, although no such provision is made in the German Treaty.

Two other important questions appear to me to require consideration almost at the commencement of these negotiations, viz.:—

First, the expression "prévue par le Règlement Douanier Ottoman," repeatedly occurs throughout the Turkish draft. The nature of that "Règlement" is as yet an unknown quantity, and it is of the utmost importance for foreigners trading with, or in, Turkey, that it should contain provisions for the protection of legitimate trade on their part, and that as little as possible should be left to abitrary interpretation.

I could not conscientiously recommend leaving so important a matter as the drawing up of such a "Règlement" (as is done in other countries) to the Central Administration. I know, alas, from experience, how much the time of this Embassy is taken up by useless quibbles and painful efforts to remedy arbitrary proceedings, and I cannot imagine that any of the Custom-house "Règlements," even were such to be carefully studied and approved previous to promulgation by foreign Powers, would be sufficient to meet the difficulties which I apprehend in its execution, unless some method is devised by which a body of experts, giving some guarantee of fairness, should be called into existence for the settlement of disputes between importers and the Customs.

From what I can gather, several other Ambassadors share my view on this subject.

Hitherto we have had *ad valorem* duties which leave much less room for dispute, but with specific duties, unless a proper machinery is provided for the purpose, not only this Embassy but even the commercial branch of your Lordship's Department will be overburdened with claims, counter-claims, and all kinds of disputes. I need not, however, enlarge on this point at this early stage of the negotiations.

Secondly, and in conclusion, I think it proper to refer to railway rates. This question is assuming considerable proportions just now, and forms the subject of a separate official correspondence in my Reports to your Lordship.

In the Commercial Treaty concluded by us with Servia in 1880, an effort was made in Article XI to guard against any possibility of British goods conveyed through that country being treated with any disadvantage in the payment of rates.

In practice, however, even this Article has not been found adequate, as there exists a danger of the railway rates in the direction of the seaport being made lower than those coming from the seaport, a system against which a most-favoured-nation clause will, I fear, prove to be an insufficient protection.

As your Lordship has seen from the note I addressed to the Sublime Porte on the 13th instant, inclosed in my despatch No. 133, Commercial, I have told the Ottoman Government that I am unable to resume negotiations with their Delegates until certain reservations were decided upon and until I had received instructions from your Lordship. It is with a view to beg of your Lordship to provide me with these that I have ventured to address this lengthy despatch with its inclosures, which will, however, even now not prove sufficiently exhaustive, and I shall take no further action until I receive your Lordship's decision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 50.

Article XXIV.

TOUTES les stipulations du Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce du 22 Mars, 1761 (v.s.), autant qu'elles ne se trouvent pas en contradiction avec la présente Convention, ne sont pas atteintes par cette dernière et sont étendues sous les mêmes conditions à l'Empire d'Allemagne jusqu'à ce qu'une entente ultérieure puisse être établie d'un commun accord relativement aux modifications qu'on jugerait utile d'y apporter.

Inclosure 2 in No. 50.

Preamble of Draft Convention.

HIS Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Emperor of the Ottomans, having manifested the desire to introduce by a special and Additional Act certain modifications in the clauses of the ancient Treaties concerning commerce and navigation, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, having adhered to that desire, their Majesties have agreed to conclude a Convention, intended after the manner of the Agreements of 1838 and 1861 to determine the mode of applying the desired modifications, which it is understood are to remain in force only for the term of the present Convention; and it is further understood that the rights naturally possessed, now and for ever, by Turkey and Great Britain, in virtue of the ancient Treaties, shall not be impaired by the present Convention, except to the extent in which those rights may be modified in the manner and for the term of time about to be agreed upon.

To the above effect their Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

Inclosure 3 in No. 50.

British and German Draft Treaties of Commerce.

COMPARISON of Provisions in German Draft with those in British proposed Text.

German.	British.	Provisions.	Remarks.
Art. I	Art. I	Reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment	The wording of the British is more explicit.
Art. II	Art. II	Reciprocal right of purchase of produce, whether for internal trade or for export.	The British Article contains in its last paragraph a stipulation which is dictated by past experience, commencing "Toute prohibition. . . ."
Art. III	Art. VII	Foreign subjects in Turkey. Reciprocal right to most-favoured-nation and national treatment.	The German text might apply to personal taxation, whereas the British Article stipulates for most-favoured-nation and national treatment as regards the right to open shops and business establishments, to carry on commercial and industrial operations, trade-marks, Joint-Stock and other Companies, patents, warehousing, bounties, drawbacks, and Customs facilities.
Art. IV	Art. III	Exports: Most-favoured-nation treatment. Export duty of 1 per cent. on value, and no further taxation.	The British proposed text abolishes export duty, as well as the internal duty levied on goods going from one Ottoman port to another, which is now 8 per cent.
Art. V	Art. VI	(*a.*) Imports: Most-favoured-nation treatment. (*a.*) Duties not to exceed rates of Tariff annexed to Treaty. (*b.*) Excise duty to be paid on certain articles.	(*a.*) British proposed text contains most-favoured-nation treatment as well as stipulation regarding the Tariff. (*b.*) The German draft accepts excise duties on wines, spirits, cigarette papers, sugar, coffee, flour, live animals, "combustibles" (coal? petroleum?), playing-cards, fruits, and vegetables; but the monopoly on matches, playing-cards, and cigarette papers, formerly insisted on by the Porte (see British Article XVII) has been given up.
		(*c.*) Import duty to be paid on arrival of merchandize.	(*c.*) Payment of import duty on landing of goods is inconsistent with the establishment of bonded warehouses.
	Art. V	(*d.*) Railway clause ..	(*d.*) German railway clause omits most-favoured-nation treatment, and is otherwise less explicit than British Article V.
	Art. VI	(*e.*) Duties to be paid in gold piastres.	(*e.*) The German text admits a fluctuating value for the silver currency of the Empire, whereas the British proposed text fixes the value of the silver Medjidié. This is an important point.
Art. VI	..	Most-favoured-nation treatment as regards exports, imports, transit, warehousing, dues, Custom-house formalities.	There seems no objection to the insertion of this Article in the British proposed text, although it is but an amplification of Articles I and VII of the British text.
Art. VII	Art. VIII	Imports and exports in vessels of either of Contracting Parties. Most-favoured-nation and national treatment.	The British proposed text appears more explicit as regards mutual equality of treatment of trading vessels.
Art. VIII	Art. IX	Merchandize passing through the Straits to be free of duty.	German draft and proposed British text are almost identical.
Art. IX	Art. X	Abolition of transit duty ..	German draft as far as it goes almost identical with proposed British text, but not yet completed.

Comparison, &c.—(*continued.*)

German.	British.	Provisions.	Remarks.
Art. X	..	Custom-house immunities ..	For patent reasons, the whole Article was omitted from the British proposed text. Exemptions Nos. 1 and 2 for patterns and travellers' luggage are illusory concessions. Exemption No. 3 concedes free entry of personal effects for the chief of a Consulate-General or Consulate, provided the duty does not exceed about 22*l.* per annum, and after Customs examination. Exemption No. 4 concedes free entry of personal effects of a Diplomatic or Consular officer on his first arrival in the country. The Consular immunities contained in the "Règlement" of the 15th (27th) July, 1867 (see Aristarchi's "Législation Ottomane," vol. iii, p. 403), are thus abolished, as well as the immunities enjoyed hitherto by all members of the Diplomatic Service, with the exception of the "Chef de Mission." Exception No. 5 concedes free entry of all postal parcels where these do not exceed a weight of 250 grammes and the duty on which would not be more than 160 piastres per 100 kilog., and also of all printed matter up to a weight of 2 kilog. which arrives under postal bands. These conditions are unacceptable for England because— 1. It would give the Porte the right to examine the sample post received by the British Post Office. This post is distinct from the parcels post, which passes through the Custom-house. 2. It would limit the weight of free samples to 250 grammes, or 8·81 ozs., which is now the limit of the German sample post, our limit being 12 ozs. 3. The utmost value of duty remitted is ·375 of a piastre, or about 2*d.*
Art. XI	..	Rules for the admission of commercial samples.	There seems no objection to the insertion of this Article in the British text, although the matter might well have been treated in a Règlement.
Art. XII	Art. XI	Tonnage, port, quarantine, light-house, &c., dues. National treatment reciprocal.	The first paragraph of the German Article is almost identical with the British proposed text. The latter, however, adds the essential condition that no such charge can be made without the previous consent of Her Majesty's Government. *E.g.*, the acquisition of the Smyrna Quays by the Civil List might, under the German text, lead to the imposition of extra dues on all vessels.
Art. XIII	XIV	Establishment of bonded warehouses.	The German text of this Article is somewhat similar to the proposed British text: it however reduces the limit of time for deposit of merchandize from two years to one, and it fixes rate of warehousing "charges," whereas the British proposed text leaves the fixation of these rates to a Règlement.
Art. XIV	Art. XV	Nationality of vessels ..	The first paragraph is identical with the British proposed text. The second paragraph is, however, inadmissible, as Ottoman navigation, not existing in English waters, questions affecting the nationality of a vessel would occur exclusively in Turkish waters, to the detriment of the British owner.
Art. XV	Art. XVI	Delivery of ships' Firmans ..	Word for word the same in German and British texts.

Comparison, &c.—(*continued.*)

German.	British.	Provisions.	Remarks.
Art. XVI	Art. XVII	Tobacco and salt monopolies maintained, and monopolies created for cigarette-papers and petroleum.	In German draft the transit of tobacco and salt is prohibited, as well as the importation. Petroleum is now added to the list of articles for which the Porte proposes to create a monopoly, but monopoly on matches and playing-cards has been abandoned.
Art. XVII	Art. XVIII	Prohibition of importation and of transit of gunpowder, dynamite, and munitions of war.	In the German text the conditions for the transit of gunpowder, &c., might lead to difficulties which are avoided in the proposed British text. It might be a matter of difference of opinion as to whether a case of war would be included or not in the words "dans les circonstances ordinaires."
Art. XVIII	Art. XIX	Ships' manifests, and precautions against smuggling.	This Article requires very careful consideration. In the first paragraph the word "immédiatement" is too vague. In the British proposed text the proposal is made that the manifest of a vessel should be deposited within thirty-six hours of her arrival. This might, however, be modified. With regard to vessels clearing from an Ottoman port, it is impossible to present a copy of the manifest before their departure. They are loading until the last minute, and the manifest is prepared after her departure by the agent on shore, and is sent by post to her port of arrival. All mention of presentation of manifest for out-going vessels is therefore omitted from the British proposed text. The second paragraph is acceptable. The third paragraph, with regard to visits by Custom-house officers unaccompanied by a Consular representative, is inadmissible, and the British proposed text should be maintained. The fourth paragraph, as to surplus or deficit in comparing manifests with cargo, is too vigorous. Clerical errors in manifests are of constant occurrence, and vessels should not be subjected to fines under this head. The last paragraph, with regard to smuggling, might be accepted. The word "exportation" appears, however, to be superfluous in view of the abolition of export duties, and with regard to the post it should be clearly defined that the post referred to is the parcels post.
Art. XIX	Art. XX	Declarations required for imports and exports.	The German text might be substituted for that in the British proposed text, provided that, after the words "toute différence," the words "non-justifiés" be introduced.

Inclosure 4 in No. 50.

Articles in British proposed Text, the Provisions of which are omitted from the German Draft.

ARTICLE IV. Dues to be paid on articles purchased in Turkey for purposes of internal trade, not to exceed those paid by most favoured nations or nationals engaged in internal trade. Reciprocal.

Article XII. Stipulation for most-favoured-nation and national treatment as regards coasting trade. Reciprocal.

Article XIII. Wrecks. Assistance and exemption from duty. Reciprocal.

Article XXII. The various Regulations referred to in the Treaty should be brought to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government previous to signature of Convention.

Inclosure 5 in No. 50.

Articles in the German Draft which, with verbal alterations, might be recommended for acceptance to Her Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE I. Reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment.
Article VIII. Merchandize passing through the Straits to be free of duty.
Article IX. Abolition of transit duty.
Article XI. Rules for the admission of commercial samples.
Article XV. Delivery of ship's Firmans.
Article XIX. Declarations required for exports and imports.

No. 51.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December 27.*)

(No. 140. Commercial.)

Constantinople, December 23, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAD the honour to receive in due course your Lordship's despatch No. 101, Commercial, of the 12th ultimo, transmitting the instructions which your Lordship had given to Mr. Law as to his movements after leaving St. Petersburgh. By my recent despatches your Lordship will have been placed in possession of the present state of our commercial negotiations with Turkey.

It is impossible to state exactly the date at which Mr. Law's services will be required here, but it will probably be in the course of the month of January, and as it may be necessary to ask Mr. Law to come here at short notice, I venture to request your Lordship to put me in direct communication with Sir Robert Morier with regard to this matter, and allow me to communicate with his Excellency by telegraph when I require Mr. Law's presence here.

I have &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 52.

Sir R. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 400. Confidential.)

St. Petersburgh, December 26, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the accompanying Memorandum which has been addressed to me by Mr. E. F. G. Law, Commercial Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Memorandum by Mr. E. Law respecting the Ottoman Public Debt Administration and the proposed New Turkish Customs Tariff.

(Confidential.)

WITH reference to a note addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople by Mr. V. Caillard, November 28, 1889, on the subject of the claims of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration, on any increase, under a new system of the Turkish Customs Revenue, I venture to make the following observations.

I have already, in a Memorandum addressed to Sir W. White, dated December 1888, pointed out that, although from all documents connected with the subject it is perfectly evident that the new Turkish Specific Tariff was intended to be calculated from an *ad valorem* basis, that fundamental principle appears to have been lost sight of, in the course of the very protracted negotiations for the new Commercial Treaties. I have given reasons for my opinion that it is of great importance that when the Treaties are finally concluded it should be insisted that the equivalent *ad valorem* basis for each new specific duty should be formally recognized and tabulated.

Mr. Caillard's Memorandum appears to furnish fresh proof for the necessity of insisting on the maintenance of the principle which I have advocated.

I fully appreciate the difficulties which Mr. Caillard represents as certain to arise, but I am convinced that they can be practically obviated by the simple expedient of insisting on the recognition in the new Tariff of the *ad valorem* basis of calculation.

If the *ad valorem* basis of calculation is established and admitted, all questions as to the value of imports and disputes on this subject will disappear, except as regards the comparatively trifling item of such goods as under the new Tariff may be admitted duty free. I will endeavour to demonstrate this proposition by following Mr. Caillard's example and making the calculations for a year's imaginary operations, as between the Customs Department and the Debt Administration. I take the figure assumed by Mr. Caillard for the total of Customs revenue, viz., £T. 3,000,000, and, working on the *ad valorem* basis, my calculation stands as follows:—

Suppose the receipts of the year 1895 to be £T. 3,000,000, I classify the amounts forming this total, according to the *ad valorem* rates corresponding with the specific duties from which they are derived, thus:—

	£T.
Receipts on goods duty free, say	0
„ „ 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, say	60,000
„ „ 8 „ „	140,000
„ „ 10 „ „	500,000
„ „ 15 „ „	1,500,000
„ „ 20 „ „	800,000
Total	3,000,000

Now, referring these amounts received under the new Tariff to the old basis of 8 per cent., the calculation shows the following differences:—

	£T.		£T.
On goods taxed at 3 per cent.	− 5/8	60,000 = −	100,000
„ „ 8 „	+	0	
„ „ 10 „	+ 2/10	500,000 = +	100,000
„ „ 15 „	+ 7/15	1,500,000 = +	700,000
„ „ 20 „	+ 12/20	800,000 = +	480,000
Loss on goods admitted free, say value £T. 1,250,000, at 8 per cent.		= −	100,000
			1,080,000

	£T.	£T.
Balance, surplus by new system ..		
From this total gross increase deduct the average receipts for the last ten years on transit, export, and internal duties, say	310,400	
Also deduct administrative expenses, say 12 per cent. ..	129,600	
And drawbacks, say	10,000	450,000
		630,000
Leaving a net increase of		472,500
Of which the Government would take		157,500
And the Public Debt		

It is evident that on this basis of calculation the only subject which can come into dispute is the value of the goods, which, under the new Tariff, may be admitted duty free, but as these will naturally be few in number and of such class that their value may be easily fixed, I think the serious difficulties contemplated by Mr. Caillard must disappear. The values of the few classes of goods which may be admitted duty free might perhaps with advantage be annually fixed in advance by mutual agreement.

(Signed) E. F. G. LAW, *Commercial Attaché.*

St. Petersburgh, December 23, 1889.

N.B.—I have followed Mr. Caillard's figures as nearly as possible, except in the matter of the deduction of 12 per cent. for administrative expenses, which he has apparently, by an oversight, calculated on the gross revenue instead of on the increase only.

E. F. G. L.

No. 53.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(No. 116. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1889.

IN reply to your Excellency's despatch No. 140, Commercial, of the 23rd instant, I authorize you to communicate with Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh in regard to Mr. Law's visit to Constantinople.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 54.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir R. Morier.

(No. 92. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 79, Commercial, of the 12th ultimo, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and a copy of my reply, respecting Mr. Law's visit to that capital in connection with the commercial negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Nos. 51 and 53

APPENDIX.

Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre le Portugal et la Turquie.—Signé à Paris, le 23 Février*, 1868.

AU nom du Dieu Tout-Puissant, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves et Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, voulant donner par un acte spécial et additionnel une nouvelle extension aux relations heureusement établies entre leurs Etats par le Traité de Commerce du 20 Mars, 1843, ont, à l'effet d'atteindre ce but, nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal, le Sieur Francisco José de Paiva Pereira, Vicomte de Paiva, Pair du Royaume de Portugal, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Notre-Dame de la Conception de Villa Viçosa, &c., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français ; et

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, Esseid Mouhammeid Djémil Pacha, Muchir de l'Empire, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, accrédité en la même qualité près Sa Majesté la Reine d'Espagne, décoré des Grands Cordons des Ordres Impériaux de l'Osmanie, de Medjidié, de la Légion d'Honneur, de Isabelle la Catholique, &c. ;

Lesquels, après avoir échangés leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Tous les droits, privilèges, et immunités, qui ont été conférés aux sujets et aux bâtiments Portugais par les Traités antérieurs sont confirmés, à l'exception des clauses que le présent Traité a pour objet de modifier.

Il est en outre expressément entendu que tous les droits, privilèges, et immunités que la Sublime Porte accorde aujourd'hui, ou pourrait accorder à l'avenir aux sujets et aux bâtiments de toute autre Puissance étrangère, seront également accordés aux sujets et aux bâtiments Portugais qui en auront de droit l'exercice et la jouissance.

De même les sujets et bâtiments Ottomans jouiront en Portugal du traitement accordé à la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

Les sujets de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal, ou leurs ayants cause, pourront acheter dans toutes les parties de l'Empire Ottoman, soit qu'ils veuillent en faire le commerce à l'intérieur, soit qu'ils se proposent de les exporter, tous les articles sans exception du sol ou de l'industrie de ce pays.

La Sublime Porte ayant aboli formellement tous les monopoles qui frappaient les produit de l'agriculture et toutes les autres productions quelconques de son territoire, et ayant ainsi renoncé à l'usage des "theskérés" demandés aux autorités locales pour l'achat de ces mêmes marchandises ou pour les transporter d'un lieu à un autre, quand elles étaient achetées, toute tentative ayant pour but de contraindre les sujets de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal à recevoir des dites autorités ces sortes de permis sera poursuivie et punie conformément aux lois du pays, et la Sublime Porte rendra pleine justice aux sujets Portugais pour tout préjudice ou toute perte qu'ils pourront dûment prouver avoir subi pour cette cause.

ARTICLE III.

Les marchands Portugais ou leurs ayants cause, qui achèteront un objet quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de la Turquie, dans le but de le revendre, pour la consommation dans l'intérieur de l'Empire Ottoman, paieront, lors de l'achat ou de la vente, les mêmes droits qui sont payés, dans les circonstances analogues, par les sujets Ottomans les plus favorisés parmi ceux qui se livrent au commerce intérieur.

ARTICLE IV.

Aucun droit, aucune charge, imposés dans le territoire ou les possessions de l'une des Parties Contractantes sur l'exportation d'un article quelconque destiné à être importé dans le territoire ou les possessions de l'autre partie, ne seront autres ni plus élevés que ce qui est ou peut être payable sur l'exportation de ce même article destiné à être importé dans tout autre pays, et il n'y aura de prohibition frappant l'exportation d'un article quelconque du territoire ou des possessions de l'une des deux Parties Contractantes et destiné à être importé dans le territoire ou les possessions de l'autre partie, qu'autant que cette prohibition s'étendrait également à l'exportation de ce même article en destination pour tout autre pays.

En conséquence, à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, les produits bruts ou manufacturés de toute espèce exportés des ports de l'Empire Ottoman ou de ses possessions, à destination de Portugal ou de ses possessions, ne paieront que le droit *ad valorem* auquel se trouveront assujetties à la même époque les exportations de la nation la plus favorisée, et qui sera réduit au moyen d'un abaissement annuel de 1 pour cent au minimum fixe définitif de 1 pour cent *ad valorem*.

* Signed also in the Portuguese language.

ARTICLE V.

Aucun droit imposé sur l'importation dans les États et possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale d'un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie des États et possessions de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal (de quelque lieu qu'il arrive, que ce soit par terre ou par mer), ne sera autre ou plus élevé que ce qui est ou peut être payable sur l'importation du même article, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays.

De plus, aucune prohibition ne sera ni maintenue ni imposée sur un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie des États et possessions de l'une des Parties Contractantes, lors de son importation dans les États ou possessions de l'autre partie, si la dite prohibition ne s'étend pas au même article quand il est produit du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays.

Sa Majesté Impériale s'engage, en outre, sauf les exceptions ci-après, à ne prohiber l'importation dans ses Etats et possessions d'aucun article produit du sol ou de l'industrie des Etats et possessions de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal de quelque lieu qu'il arrive, et à ce que les droits à percevoir sur les produits du sol ou de l'industrie des États et possessions de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal, importés dans les États et possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale, que ces produits soient mentionnés ou non dans le Tarif annexé au présent Traité, n'excèdent, en aucun cas, un taux fixe de 8 pour cent *ad valorem*, ou une tarification équivalente fixée dans le dit Tarif, ou à fixer de commun accord à l'avenir.

Toute marchandise d'importation non tarifée, ou laissée *ad valorem*, payera de même constamment 8 pour cent après le rabais préalable de 10 pour cent sur sa valeur.

Le droit à prélever sera calculé sur la valeur des articles à l'échelle, et payable au moment de leur débarquement, s'ils arrivent par mer, où à la première Douane s'ils arrivent par terre.

Si les agents de la Douane et les négociants ne peuvent s'entendre sur la valeur de la marchandise non tarifée, ou laissée *ad valorem*, et s'il y a contestation, les droits de Douane pourront, selon l'ancien usage, être acquittés en nature.

Cependant si les produits similaires de ceux non tarifés ou laissés *ad valorem* dans le Tarif annexé au présent Traité ont été déjà spécifiés dans un autre Tarif Conventionnel avec un droit fixe correspondant à 8 pour cent de la valeur, l'importateur des produits Portugais aura la faculté de réclamer la même tarification.

Si les articles d'importation Portugais, après avoir payé le droit précité de 8 pour cent, sont rendus, soit au lieu où ils arrivent, soit dans l'intérieur du pays, ni l'acheteur ni le vendeur ne pourront être ensuite soumis à aucun autre droit relativement aux dits articles ; et si ces articles ne doivent pas être rendus pour la consommation en Turquie, mais qu'ils doivent être exportés de nouveau dans le délai de six mois, ils seront considérés comme marchandises de transit par terre, et traités comme il est dit dans l'Article VII, l'Administration des Douanes étant alors tenue de restituer au moment de leur réexportation au négociant (qui sera requis de fournir la preuve que le droit d'importation de 8 pour cent a été acquitté), la différence entre ce droit et le droit de transit spécifié dans l'Article précité.

ARTICLE VI.

Il est entendu que les articles d'importation étrangère destinés aux Principautés Unies de Moldo-Valachie et celle de Servie, et traversant les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman, n'acquitteront les droits de Douane qu'à leur arrivée dans ces Principautés et réciproquement, que les marchandises d'importation étrangère traversant ces Principautés pour se rendre dans les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman ne devront acquitter les droits de Douane qu'au premier bureau de Douane administré directement par la Porte.

Il en sera de même pour les produits du sol ou de l'industrie de ces Principautés, aussi bien que pour ceux du reste de l'Empire Ottoman destinés à l'exportation, qui devront payer les droits de Douane, les premiers entre les mains de l'Administration Douanière de ces Principautés, et les derniers au fisc Ottoman, de telle sorte que les droits d'importation et d'exportation ne pourront en tout cas être perçus qu'une seule fois.

ARTICLE VII.

Aucun droit quelconque ne sera prélevé sur les marchandises produit du sol ou de l'industrie du Portugal et de ses dépendances, ni sur les marchandises provenant du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays étranger, quand ces deux sortes de marchandises embarquées sur des bâtiments Portugais, appartenant à des sujets Portugais, passeront les Détroits des Dardanelles, du Bosphore, ou de la Mer Noire, soit que ces marchandises traversent ces détroits sur les bâtiments qui les ont apportées ou qu'elles soient transbordées sur d'autres bâtiments, ou que, vendues pour l'exportation, elles soient, pour un temps, limité, à terre, pour être mises à bord d'autres bâtiments et continuer leur voyage.

Dans ce dernier cas les marchandises devront, à Constantinople, être déposées dans les magasins de la Douane dits de transit, et partout où il n'y aurait pas d'entrepôt sous la surveillance de l'Administration de la Douane.

ARTICLE VIII.

La Sublime Porte, désirant accorder, au moyen de concessions graduelles, des facilités au transit par terre, il a été décidé que le droit de 3 pour cent prélevé jusqu'à ce jour sur les marchandises importées en Turquie, pour être expédiées sur d'autres pays, sera réduit à 2 pour cent dès aujourd'hui, et à une taxe fixe et définitive de 1 pour cent dès 1870, ainsi qu'il a été stipulé en faveur d'autres États.

ARTICLE IX.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes seront traités dans les États de l'autre sur le même pied que les sujets indigènes relativement au droit de tenir magasin et d'exercer leur commerce ou leur industrie, comme aussi en ce qui concerne l'entreposage ou l'emmagasinage des marchandises, les primes, drawbacks, et facilités de Douane.

ARTICLE X.

Par exception aux stipulations de l'Article V, le tabac, sous toutes les formes, et le sel, cessent d'être compris au nombre des marchandises que les sujets Portugais ont la faculté d'importer en Turquie: en conséquence, les sujets Portugais ou leurs ayants cause qui achèteront ou vendront du sel et du tabac pour la consommation de la Turquie seront soumis aux mêmes Règlements et acquitteront les mêmes droits que les sujets Ottomans les plus favorisés parmi ceux qui se livreront au commerce de ces deux articles. Comme compensation de cette restriction, aucune taxe quelconque ne sera perçue à l'avenir sur les mêmes produits exportés de la Turquie par des sujets Portugais.

Les quantités de tabac et de sel qui seront exportées par les sujets Portugais ou leurs ayants cause devront être déclarées à l'Administration des Douanes, qui conservera, comme par le passé, son droit de surveillance sur l'exportation de ces produits, sans que, pour cela, elle puisse prétendre à aucune rétribution, soit à titre d'enregistrement, soit à tout autre titre.

ARTICLE XI.

Il est entendu entre les deux autres Puissances Contractantes que la Sublime Porte se réserve la faculté et le droit de frapper d'une prohibition générale l'importation de la poudre, des canons, armes de guerre ou munitions militaires dans les États de l'Empire Ottoman.

Cette prohibition ne pourra être en vigueur qu'autant qu'elle sera officiellement notifiée, et ne pourra s'étendre qu'aux articles spécifiés dans les Règlements existant ou à intervenir, par lesquels ils seraient interdits. Celui des articles précités qui ne sera pas ainsi prohibé sera assujetti à son introduction dans l'Empire Ottoman aux Règlements locaux, sauf les cas où la Légation de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal demanderait une permission exceptionnelle, laquelle sera alors accordée, à moins que des raisons sérieuses ne s'y opposent.

La poudre en particulier, si son introduction est permise, sera assujettie aux obligations suivantes:—

1. Elle ne sera point vendue par les sujets Portugais au delà de la quantité prescrite par les Règlements locaux.

2. Quand une cargaison ou une quantité considérable de poudre arrivera dans un port Ottoman à bord d'un bâtiment Portugais, ce bâtiment sera tenu de mouiller sur un point particulier désigné par les autorités locales, et de débarquer sa poudre sous l'inspection de ces mêmes autorités, dans des entrepôts ou autres endroits qui seront également désignés par elles, et où les parties intéressées auront accès, en se conformant aux Règlements.

Ne sont pas compris dans les restrictions du présent Article les fusils de chasse, les pistolets, les armes de luxe, ainsi qu'une petite quantité de poudre de chasse réservée à l'usage privé.

ARTICLE XII.

Les Firmans exigés des bâtiments marchands Portugais, à leur passage dans les Dardanelles et le Bosphore, leur seront délivrés de manière à leur occasionner le moins de retard possible.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les capitaines des bâtiments de commerce Portugais, ayant des marchandises à destination de l'Empire Ottoman, seront tenus de déposer à la Douane, à peine arrivés au port de débarquement, une copie légalisée de leur manifeste.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les marchandises introduites en contrebande seront passibles de confiscation au profit du Trésor Ottoman; mais un Rapport ou procès-verbal du fait de contrebande allégué devra, aussitôt que les marchandises seront saisies par les autorités, être dressé et communiqué à l'autorité Consulaire du sujet étranger auquel appartiendraient les objets réputés de contrebande, et aucune marchandise ne pourra être confisquée comme contrebande, tant que la fraude n'aura pas été dûment et légalement prouvée.

ARTICLE XV.

Toutes les marchandises produits du sol ou de l'industrie Ottomans importées en Portugal par des bâtiments Ottomans, seront traitées comme les produits similaires et d'importation directe des pays les plus favorisés.

Les produits Turcs introduits en Portugal par la voie du commerce indirecte seront également traités comme les produits similaires et d'importation indirecte des pays les plus favorisés.

Cependant, le Portugal se réserve le droit de stipuler en faveur des produits du sol ou de l'industrie du Brésil des avantages particuliers qui ne pourront être réclamés pour les produits similaires de la Turquie comme conséquence de son droit précité au traitement des pays les plus favorisés.

ARTICLE XVI.

Il demeure entendu que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal ne prétend, par aucun des Articles du présent Traité, stipuler au delà du sens naturel et précis des termes employés, ni entraver en aucune manière le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan dans l'exercice de ces droits d'administration intérieure, en tant toutefois que ces droits ne porteront pas une atteinte manifeste aux stipulations des anciens Traités et aux privilèges accordés par le présent Traité aux sujets Portugais et à leurs propriétés.

ARTICLE XVII.

Le présent Traité sera valable pour vingt-huit ans; toutefois, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes se réserve la faculté de proposer, au bout de la quatorzième et de la vingt et unième année, les modifications que l'expérience aurait suggérées.

Le présent Traité sera exécutoire dans toutes les provinces de l'Empire Ottoman, c'est-à-dire, dans les possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, situées en Europe et en Asie, en Égypte et dans les autres parties de l'Afrique appartenant à la Sublime Porte, en Servie et dans les Principautés Unies de Moldavie et de Valachie.

La Sublime Porte déclare ne point s'opposer à ce que les autres Puissances étrangères cherchent à faire jouir leur commerce des stipulations contenues dans le présent Traité.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent d'arrêter d'un commun accord le Tarif sur lequel seront calculés les droits de douane à percevoir conformément aux stipulations du présent Traité, tant sur les marchandises de toute espèce provenant du sol, de l'agriculture et de l'industrie du Portugal et de ses dépendances, et importées dans les États de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, que sur les articles de toute sorte, produit du sol, de l'agriculture et de l'industrie de la Turquie, que les commerçants Portugais et leurs agents achètent dans toutes les parties de l'Empire Ottoman, pour les transporter, soit en Portugal, soit en d'autres pays.

Ce nouveau Tarif restera en vigueur pendant sept ans à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura droit, un an avant l'expiration de ce terme, de demander la révision du dit Tarif; mais si, à cette époque, ni l'une ni l'autre n'use de cette faculté, ce Tarif continuera d'avoir force de loi pour sept autres années, à dater du jour où la première période aura été accomplie; et il en sera de même à la fin de chaque période successive de sept années.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans l'espace de trois mois ou plutôt si faire se peut, et il sera mis à exécution un mois après cet échange de ratifications.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 23 Février, 1868.

(L.S.) PAIVA.
(L.S.) DJEMIL.

Déclaration.

Les Soussignés, Vicomte de Paiva, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal à Paris, et Esseid Mouhammed Djémil Pacha, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan à Paris, munis de pleins pouvoirs de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, sont convenus, qu'en attendant que le Tarif à annexer au Traité de Commerce et de Navigation du 23 Février, 1868, entre la Turquie et le Portugal soit arrêté d'un commun accord, conformément à l'Article XVII du dit Traité, les vins et tous autres produits de l'industrie et du sol Portugais introduits dans l'Empire Ottoman, aussi bien que les produits Ottomans de toute nature introduits en Portugal, jouiront de part et d'autre du traitement accordé aux produits analogues de la nation la plus favorisée.

En foi de quoi les deux Plénipotentiaires Turc et Portugais ont signé cette Déclaration à laquelle ils ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

(L.S.) PAIVA.
(L.S.) DJEMIL.

[It does not appear that any further arrangement as to Tariff has been concluded.]